DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 290 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
4th Decr.	.. Mongolia ..	10000	... ...	...
12th "	.. Khyber ..	9006	... ...	...
17th "	.. Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11600
24th "	.. Nagova ..	7000	... ...	...
31st "	.. Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry	.. Khiva ..	9000	... ...	...
14th "	.. Mooltan ..	10000	... ...	...
21st "	.. Sardinia ..	7000	... ...	...
28th "	.. Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
18th Decr.	Nyanza ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
29th Dec.	Malta ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
1917				
27th Janry.	Nellore ..	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara ..	7000	Mongolia ..	11000
23rd "	Nore ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
9th March	Malta ..	7000	Kaisar-I Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
6th Dec.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Mormugao and Seychelles
8th Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting.
*11th Dec	Linga	Karachi direct.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons
6th December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.
1st class Rs. 690
2nd class Rs. 510.

Return.
First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	20th Dec.	1st Jan 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	6th Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru....	5812	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	5th Dec
Yawa Maru ..	4496	N. Yanagi	7th Dec.	17th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec
Europa Maru.	3078	S. Nakagawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan.17
Insho Maru ..	3939	T. Wakazawa	1st Jan. 17	11thJan17

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ..	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUSHIRE, MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 15th December.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS DIRECT FROM KARACHI.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 10th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branchee, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 26,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMB

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on ing terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 i gate may be deposited within a from 1st January to 31st Decem

Deposits may be made in the or more persons and the balanc able to one or more of them o vivor or survivors. Interest is the rate of three per cent. per a minimum monthly balance Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be application at the Bank.

R.
Secretary and

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

VERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per annum, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay
Telephone No. 2569.
Humam Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Mellowa Street.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 10 DRUMS SODIUM SULPHIDE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas and Co., at Vadgadi Dariasthan Gully and on account and at the risk of Insurance Office concerned.

10 Drums Sulphide of Sodium, English make, by well-known makers.

"United Alkali" damaged in s. s. Clan Ferguson, each drum of 3.3 cwts., marks B. C. Bombay.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNER AND STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BLEACHING POWDER BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, UNITED ALKALI.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1916, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

68 Drums English Bleaching Powder by well-known makers, United Alkali, each drum of one cwt.

2 Drums, English bleaching Powder by well-known makers, United Alkali, each of 3 cwts.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th December, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MEDICINES, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, AND GOODWILL, ETC.

Under instructions from Multani Tehilram Girdharidas, the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of Messrs. Pranjpe Athale and Co., traded as chemists and druggists, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop at Soman Building (on the Tram lines), opposite Kandawadi, Girgaum, all the stock-in-trade, consisting of:—

English medicines, medical instruments, machinery to repair the medical instruments, and shop furniture such as show-cases, teak-wood cupboards, tables, chairs and the goodwill, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th December, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAITERS for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL and the GREEN'S RESTAURANT, Bombay. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER.

6142

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

DVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

THE BARODA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held at Baroda in the first week of January, 1917. It will be divided in five sections: Agriculture, Industries, Forest, Education and Horticulture. Space will be allotted for sales-rooms and side shows and entertainment booths. Intending exhibitors and others may write to the Undersigned for prospectus and details.

Baroda.
MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
6028 General Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Teak and Blackwood Screens, Soiled Linen Basket, Single Iron and Mahoganised Cots, Writing and Dressing Tables, Pictures, Wall Plates, Spring Mattress, Looseleaf Album, Filters with Stand, Knife Machine, Oscillating Fan Plate, Gas and Kerosine Stoves and Lamps, Flower Vases, etc. Dealers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

5854

Bombay, 7th November, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

No. 10464 dated 2nd December 1916.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract of the following articles of provisions and miscellaneous Marine Stores from 18th December 1916 to 31st March 1917, will be received by by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the 11th December, 1916, after which hour no Tender will be received:

(1) Articles of Provision:
Raisins, country best.
Rice, Madras, cured (in double gunny bags.)
Sugar Mauritius.

(2) Articles of Miscellaneous Marine Stores:
Oil castor.
Cloth drill white pepperil.
Dungaree double.
Dungaree single.
Copper Pots.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post, forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director, of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any Tender containing conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any information in connection with these contracts, can be obtained at this office.

5. Each separate tender is to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of certain articles of provisions" or "Tenders for articles of Miscellaneous Marine Stores" as the case may be.

N. F. J. WILSON,
Offg: Director, Royal Indian Marine.

6200

REGIO CONSOLATO D'ITALIA A BOMBAY

SI NOTIFICA che per DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE GLI ITALIANI ISCRITTI Di Leva Nati Negli Anni 1876—1877—1878—1879—1880—1881—Ed Militari Nati Negli Anni Medesimi Stati Riformati A Tutto Il 31 Agosto 1915 Sono Chiamati A Nuova Visita Medica. In Conseguenza I Suddetti Dovranno Al Piu Presto Possibile Presentarsi A Questo Re. Consolato, Durante Le Ore D'Ufficio, per Esperire Le Pratiche Della Nuova Visita

ALFREDO MANZATO,
Re. Vice Console Reggente.

Bombay, 4 Dicembre, 1916.

6200

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort on Wednesday the 13th day of December 1916 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916.
(2) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st day of December 1916, to the 23rd day of December, 1916 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1916. 6203

S. S. "KANSAS."

ARRIVED ON THE 3RD INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

CHEAP 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway at reduced fare for Christmas Holidays.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations, or apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1916. 6048

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Public notices please see front page column six.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—A PARSI GRADUATE to teach French in the higher classes of the New High School. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply in writing to the PRINCIPALS, New High School, Waudby Road, Fort. 6195

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an experienced I. E. starting salary up to Rs. 50 Apply with testimonials stating qualifications to:—

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Board of Management E. M. High School, Kairu.
6180

INSURANCE.

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced agents to represent INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., in all important towns in Bombay Presidency on monthly allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 besides a consolidated travelling allowance and liberal commission on business introduced. Monthly business guarantee not needed, yearly guarantee will do. The selected candidates shall have to furnish reliable personal security. Apply immediately with full particulars of past and present occupation to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 810

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thackers), Bombay.

WANTED—An energetic agent with a fair knowledge of writing business letters. Send particulars mentioning salary or commission required to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6204

WANTED—Immediately a Graduate as Assistant to the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 100. Apply with testimonials. 6197

WANTED—Immediately a SCIENCE GRADUATE for the local High School on Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 in two years. Apply sharp with testimonials and qualifications to—THE DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 6161

WANTED—By a big Steamship Company a CLERK with experience of Docks and Customs work to supervise Import and Export cargo. Hindus preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and salary required, to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6201

WANTED—Young, English-knowning Parsi, as RENT COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR. Pay Rs. 40. Cash security Rs. 500. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6143

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—A CAPABLE EUROPEAN to join in a bioscope show at once with Rs. 4,000. Advertiser will supply hall, chairs, bioscope apparatus, everything ready to start, splendid opportunity for one understanding the business. Apply to Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6212

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS for quickest selling line on record. Everyone is a probable purchaser. Invaluable opportunities for the unemployed to earn Rs. 5 daily with Rs. 20 capital. Full particulars free on application. Sample outfit Annas 8. Apply sharp to SATRALKER HEERJI, Mowji Building, New Nagpada Road, Byculla. 6196

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

MODERN METHODS.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, B.A., B.Sc. (Paris), O. I. P., just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, will reopen his FRENCH CLASSES on December 4th:—

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Other Public Classes, morning or evening, may be formed if there is a demand; also private classes by arrangement.

"The larger the class, the more inspiring for the teacher and the more interesting to the pupils. Private lessons are usually dull and inefficacious."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES of GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD and pass out by the Upper Gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Reception will also be by the LOWER GATE.

On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departure as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are desired to note that the Lower Road to Government House being very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

F. C. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1916. 6199

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Messrs. JAFFERALLI CASSAM, HASSANALLY CASSAM, HOOSEINALLY CASSAM, REHMATBAI, widow of CASSAM PEEROO MAHOMED and MARIAMBAI, widow of SULEMAN CASSAM, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property, of whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby requested to make their interests or claims known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale of the said property will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have then been received and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land admeasuring 15,183 square yards or thereabouts with the bungalows and tenements thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road and Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 31 New Nos. 16357 and 16378 Old Survey Nos. 26 and 5/29, and New Survey No. 7206 and Municipal Ward No. 3257/8, Street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on or towards the North partly by Mount Pleasant Road and partly by the property of Narayen Dinanath, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by Mount Pleasant Road and on or towards the West by Nepean Sea Road.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1916.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6198.

AMUSEMENTS

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD AND KHETWADY JUNCTION.

TO-NIGHT.

A STORY OF A SYREA

(7,500 feet.)

and

JIM'S CHAIR (comic).

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10.

GAIETY THEATRE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

PRESENTS

GEORGIE DEVOE

The Unusual Girl.

ESSIE JENNINGS

Bombay's favourite.

CHARLOTTA

The finest Dancer Imaginable.

In addition

Tip-Top CINEMA.

AMUSEMENTS

RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE.

A SERIAL THAT EXHIBITS THE EVENTS OF ALL COMMON INCIDENTS IN OUR EVERYDAY LIFE.

VORTEX OF MISERIES OF A DESERTED HUSBAND.

RUNAWAY JUNE'S INGENIOUS SCHEMES BAFFLE DETECTIVES AND ALL.

AN EXQUISITE SCENERY OF THE ISLE OF BERMUDA.

REPENTANCE TO THOSE WHO MISS THIS MASTERPIECE SOCIETY SERIAL

"THE RUNAWAY JUNE"

40,000 Feet. 30 parts

Written by the well-known novelist

GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER.

Produced by the

WORLD-FAMED RELIANCE CO.

Endorsed by Press and Public,

Exclusively for

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: COMMENCING 7—8-45—AND 10-30.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1—As. 8, 4 AND 2.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

6-30—Twice Nightly—9-45 p.m.

WALT WRIGGS

The Yorkshire Raconteur in Dialect and Character Impersonations.

An interesting Map of

KUT

showing the operations in Mesopotamia.

The Nordisk Co. presents

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY

A sensational Drama in 3 Acts.

The latest Keystone uproar:

FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP

showing the remarkable comedy powers of FATTY'S PRIZE BULL TERRIER.

Commencing Dec. 11th.

The Greatest Film in History.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

H. M. GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME COMPOSED OF THE PICK OF THE FILMS SEEN BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT SATURDAY'S WAR SALE MATINEE.

"CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE"

The death of the Emperor of Austria has reminded people of Italy's unhappy times under the bondage of the Austrians. This stirring historical drama presents life in that period with great realism.

"FOOL'S GOLD."

A strong American Society-drama in which a man's dishonesty leads to a rupture with his wife, who loves him. Afterwards the man comes back broken in spirits to the comfort of his first wife.

"MUCHLY MARRIED"

A rattling comedy in which a man passes off a friend's wife as his own in order to impress his rich uncle.

Also the last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—Training our new army at Aldershot in land mining,—Heroic Airmen honoured,—Greek Nationalist Troops arrive in Salonica,—The earliest and latest types of Submarines,—With the French Navy in the Mediterranean &c.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 1st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	73,000
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.10
Silver Commercial Bars	70½
	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	289,000
" Exports to Great Britain	129,000
" " to France and Continent	61,000
" " to Japan	33,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,477,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,266,000

New York, Dec. 2nd.

Day's Export to Great Britain	11,000
" " to Continent	11,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.10
Silver Commercial Bars	70½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 1st.

Consols 2½%	.85⅞
Rupee Paper 3½%	.49⅞ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.62⅝—¼
Government Securities 3½%	.87 Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.50 Unchgd.

London, Dec. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	36
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 15th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/sts	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 7,00,000	
" Bombay Rs. 22,00,000	1-4 5,32.
" Madras Rs. 7,00,000	
Consols 2½%	54⅜ Ex.—1
Rupee Paper 5½%	49⅞ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.64⅛ Ex.—1
Government Securities 3½%	.66 Ex.—1
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.27.60 Unchgd

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 1st.

5½% 1925—1928	.103⅜
4½% 1925—1945	.99⅝ Unchgd

London, Dec. 2nd.

5½% 1925—1928	.103⅜
4½% 1925—1945	.99⅝ Unchgd

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 1st.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 1st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Buyers	82

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Baril Nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	80/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Buyers	65

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec.	89
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	85
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	86
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	113
Tone of Linseed:—Very firm.	
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec.	90/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plate) Gingelly not offered.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Mill Value	£18-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£170
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£151
Copper Braziers	£186
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Value	3/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. very firm	2/10½

London, Dec. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Buyers	82

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Baril Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	Shipped Paid 80/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Buyers	6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec.	89
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	89
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Nov.-Dec.	86
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan Quoted	113
Tone of Linseed:—Very firm	
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan.	91

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Gingelly not offered.

Linseed, Calcutta Dec.-Jan. 112

Tone:—Very firm.

Linseed Afloat 250,000

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Mill Sellers	19-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£170
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£151
Copper Braziers	£186
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/6
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/9
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/6
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27/9
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/10

Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Buyers	3/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Very firm	2/10½

Tone—Very firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The market at Colaba was firm with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 431 and advanced to Rs. 433 on jobbers buying.

A fair business has been reported in Broach and Bengal. Sellers are withholding.

Ready cotton is in good demand chiefly for superior Bengal, other qualities are neglected.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach 433.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal 338/8.
M. G. K/Akola 401/2.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 4th.

Description.		Delivery Jan. 1917	Delivery Mar. 1917	Delivery April 1917	Spot. Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	412	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	433	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	318	..	..	320/30
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	334	..	..	330/35
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	393	..	..	400/09
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	400/09
Dhang./Fulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Verdhai,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	425/20
Hingl./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	330	..	..	370/00
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	368	..	..	380/90
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	240/00
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nanded,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sawgulmed Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	400/10
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	430/40
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	410/20
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	395/05

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 4th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	333	338	327	..1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	338	343	330	.Ready New crop
Semie-Pumpo (M.G.)	368	341	338	.Ready New Crop
	390	341	329	..1/25th Jan. 917
Khandesh (M.G.)		368	376	.Ready New Crop
		382	362	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.		..	343	.Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.		..	343	.Ready New Crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-staple)		403	383	.Ready New Crop
		402	387	..1/25th Jan. 917
Akola Khaing. Karamja(M.G.)		405	390	.Ready New Crop
		402	387	..1/25th Jan 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)		407	392	.. Ready new crop
		404	388	.. 1/20th Jan 17
Dhanangaum		408	394	.. Ready new crop
Poogaum (M.G.)		407	392	.. 1/20th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)		415	400	.. Ready new crop
		410	395	.. 1/20th Jan. 17
Nagpore		422	407	.. Ready new crop
Kampti (M.G.)		418	403	.. 1/20th Jan. 17
Warora (Fgoat (M.G.)		425	410	.. Ready new crop
		420	410	.. 1/20th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)		444	..	.. 1/25th Mar 17
		..	..	432 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)		..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)		388	383	.. Ready new crop
		390	385	.. 1/20th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)		..	..	425 Ready old crop
		..	..	430 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar		..	..	..
		..	..	425 Ready old crop
		..	..	420 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)		..	..	..
Westerns (H.G.)		..	..	435 Ready old crop
		..	..	420 April/May
Compta (M.G.)		..	..	..
		..	..	445 Ready old crop
		..	..	435 April/May
Miraj (M.G.)		..	..	430 Ready old crop
		..	..	460 April/May

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec 1st—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 13 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 13 0
" Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 9 0	11 0 0
" Brown Thin	10 5 0	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	43 0 0	10 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 8 0
" Black	38 0 0	3 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	3 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 5 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowrseed	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jowa	32 0 0	4 10 0
Arandia	30 0 0	4 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 13 9	
Linseed May	12 3 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 8 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 0 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

There is nothing of importance to record to-day respecting Cotton Mill shares. The rates fluctuated within a narrow compass. The opening was slightly easy, but subsequently the rates firmed up.

Tata Iron and Steel, Manganese and Cement Companies shares ruled almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 525, Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 642½ to Rs. 656, Standards between Rs. 1,465 to Rs. 1,472½, Madhavji between Rs. 1,562½ to Rs. 1,575, Central India between Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,320 and Currimbhai between Rs. 325 to Rs. 330.

Simplex closed at Rs. 640, Indore Malwas at Rs. 415, Crescent at Rs. 212½ and Pearls at Rs. 470.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 325, Deferred dropped to Rs. 1,200.

Century changed hands at Rs. 332½ in a big lot.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 345.

Gujrat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 98 and Central Provinces at Rs. 107.

Bank of India shares stood in demand at Rs. 82.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares stood Rs. 285.

Bundi Cement Co., shares improved to Rs. 25½ and Indian Cement to Rs. 407½, Katni Cement ordinary stood firm at Rs. 325.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75½.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan was quoted at about Rs. 90.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3rd.

Kansas	James	Glasgow, Oct. 16

Dec. 4th.

Karoa	Handcock	Durban, Nov. 12
Soyo Maru	Tataka	Rangoon, Nov. 24
Shuster	Weeks	Busreh, Nov. 23
Mongolia	Llewellin	Sydney, Nov. 11

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4th.

Upada	Butler	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer		
Elswick Castle	for	Hull, etc.
Soyo Maru	for	Karachi

S.S. Kansas:—The Ellerman Line steamer Kansas, 3,940 tons, Captain R. J. James, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she had left on October 16th with a general cargo.

S.S. Karoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Karoa, 3,608 tons, Captain A. R. Handcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on the 12th ultimo with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Soyo Maru:—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,924 tons, Captain A. Tataka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 24th ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

S. S. Shuster:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shuster, 1,718 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

S. S. Mongolia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's Australian mail steamer Mongolia, 4,939 tons, Captain H. G. H. Llewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain R. S. R. Butler, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

Monday, 4th December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rinaldo	Stephens	J. F. & Co
B. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Achilbster	Gantle	W. & A. G. & Co
D. of E. Ellawood	Neville	T. M. & Co
H. Mail	Swan	F. F. Campbell & Co
K. British Emperor		S. W. & Co
M. Firoz	Grey	T. M. & Co
P. Georg is	Perivolms	L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Zayani		H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Bamadurl	B. S. N. Co
Ilmawala	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Indo Maru	Tashiro	N. M. K. Kaisha
5 bellview		King King & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen	O. S. K.
8 Skdis	Rames	Ewart Latham & Co
9 Kansas		K. N. & Co
10 Bamein		I. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Marvadi	Farquharson M. M. & Co
12 Khyber	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Glan Leslie	Beauchamp	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Gillet	R. N. & Co
Glan Fraser	Mason	J. F. & Co
Dili	Palmer	W. A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqualine	
Elswick Castle	Edwards	J. M. & Co
Fingerhut		Stamp
Fultala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Karoa	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Lealina	Barbosa	
Leis	Jensen	T. M. & Co
Mombelelo	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Murant	Thomson	B. & P. & N. Co
Ohnia	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Piramag	Nicol	M. M. Shirazi
Rosso	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarsar	Price	I. M. & Co
Seuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannesen	M. & Shirazi
Soyo Maru	Tataka	S. W. & Co
Shuster	Weeks	M. Shirazi
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 4.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 2,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 70 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas & Co.; 3,488 cwts. lentils, J. Pachiri; 2,400 cwts. gingelly seed, J. Pachiri.

Olympia (s) 98 cases garnets, G. Madhavji & Co.

Khyber (s) 3,925 lbs. indigo, M. A. Gobhar & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 75 bales wool, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 207 bales wool, B. Hurbhan; 57 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Olympia (s) 47 bales wool, E. Mahomed & Sons, 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Ellawood (s) 452 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 138 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 12 bales wool, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 7 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 47 bales wool, E. Mahomed & Sons; 80 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 106 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas & Co.; 4,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR LONDON.

Morwada (s) 170 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.; 80 cwts. sandalwood, Volkart Bros.; 34 cwts. millet seed, A. Durst.

Khyber (s) 4 casks Indian chutney, N. K. Gassawalla; 22 casks, Indian chutney, D. Dadabhoy; 38 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdolla & Co.; 8 bales goat & sheep skins, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 10 casks sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 138 cwts. almondseed, M. Jafferbhoy; 152 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 150 tons cotton seed oil cake, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.; 41 cwts. aloes, A. Fazulbhoy; 4,002 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 14,240 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

Elswich Gronge (s) 300 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 3,924 cwts. castorseed, G. Bhimji; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, G. Bhimji; 3,000 cwts. gingelly seed G. Bhimji.

Rinoldo (s) 250 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 184 bales buffalo hides, Thomson Lahzen & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ataka Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ataka Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Indo Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Indo Maru (s) 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Indo Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indo Maru (s) 4 cwts. ivory, M. Kassam; 200 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 4.

S. S. Rinaldo from Hull, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—89 cases, 3,520 kegs paint, 18 cases cotton goods, 450 barrels alum, 102 cases gin, 135 cases nails, 164 drums carbide, 6 cases cycle parts, 3 cases, 2 truss leather belting, 25 cases paper, 1 bale canvas, 264 cases, 24 barrels filtrate,

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST DAY'S SITTING.

MHOWRA BILL.

SECOND READING CARRIED

TILAK-CHIROL CASE.

SERVICES OF GOVT. TRANSLATORS LENT TO SIR VALENTINE.

The Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay met yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon presided and seated beside him on the platform were the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. W. Carmichael and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, members of the Executive Council. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E Lady Willingdon.

After the new members had taken the cath of allegiance to the Crown, the numbers of the questions asked by hon. members and the answers given by Government were read out.

The following additional members were present:—The Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. D. Canji, Mr. P. A. Desai, Sardar S. A. El Edroos, Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. S. D. Garud, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Sheikh G. H. Hidayatallah, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson, Mr. E. H. Jaffer, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. B. S Kamat, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Khan Bahadur Pir Bakshwalad Mian Mahmud, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. L. S. Mehta, Sardar S. C. Mudliar, Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik, Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. A. K. Pathan, Sir P. D. Pattani, Sir D. M. Petit, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Mr. P. Thakurdas, Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Rao Bahadur T. Udhavdas, Mr. S. B. Upasani, Mr. H. Vishindas.

GOVERNOR'S OPENING REMARKS.

COMFORTS FOR MEMBERS.

H. E. the President said since they had met last in this hall he had tried to add to their comfort during the session by moving into a lobby the front room opposite the staircase, as a sitting room, which they could use. He had done this particularly with this view. He wanted as far as possible to assimilate the practice in the British House of Commons. He wanted to inform hon. members that they need not think it in the least discourteous on their part if they did not always sit through the discussion of any particular question in which they might not be interested, although the President had to sit throughout the whole of the discussion. He hoped hon. members would make use of the room whenever they were not interested in a question, although he thought it unlikely they would not be interested when making speeches. But whenever they wanted to go and sit out, or whenever they wanted relaxation there was a room for them to sit.

WRONG USE OF FIRE ALARMS.

POLICE BILL PASSED

Mr. G. S. Curtis moved the second reading of a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. Mr. Curtis said the Bill had been considered by a strong Select Committee and the chief feature of their report was the proposed omission of section III—A (a). This section empowers a police officer to arrest without warrant a person against whom a reasonable complaint had been made or credible information had been received that he had wilfully damaged property belonging to Government or a public body in Bombay. The Committee did not think sufficient reasons had been shown for the proposal and they therefore recommended its omission from the Bill. The proposal dealt with the wrong use of fire alarms,—giving a false alarm of fire to the Fire Brigade and with intent to give such false alarm, wilfully breaking the glass of or damaging a street fire alarm. The Committee recommended the omission of this proposal.

The second reading was carried and the Bill was then read a third time.

MHOWRA LEGISLATION.

SECOND READING OF ABKARI BILL.

Mr. W. Carmichael then presented the report of the Select Committee on a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 and moved the second reading of the Bill. He said the Bill as originally drafted, left the vacation period to be prescribed by executive order. The Select Committee were of opinion that a minimum period of vacation should be prescribed by law as was done for the mhowra-producing talukas in Thana and Colaba when the mhowra section was first incorporated in the Act. Accordingly a separate proviso to sub-section 3 of section 18-B had been drafted for the Kaira District, giving the vacation period of 4½ months as compared with the two months' period in the existing proviso. In this period no license, permit or pass would be necessary for the collection, transport, sale or possession, anywhere within the limits of the District of Kaira, of any quantity of mhowra flowers which were the produce of that year. The new proviso differed from the existing one in another detail of some importance. During the vacation period dealings in mhowra flowers were free and unrestricted, provided the flowers were, firstly the produce of the same year and secondly, the produce of the same taluka. The second condition was not suitable in the case of Kaira District which bordered on mhowra-producing areas in Native States territory. A resident in a Kaira village might well be the owner of mhowra trees on land outside the district. To obviate any possible hardship on this account the new proviso had been drafted so as to permit during the vacation period unrestricted dealing in mhowra flowers, wherever they might be produced, provided only that they were the produce of the same year. So much of the legislation which the Committee had agreed to recommend. As to its substance he regretted to say that there had not been the same unanimity. Mr. Parekh and Mr. Patel would cut out clause 2 altogether, and Mr. Lallubhai while agreeing with the majority that clause 2 should stand, was of opinion that the vacation period should be six months instead of 4½ months. The reports received from the Collector of Kaira showed conclusively that there was a very strong case for the legislation proposed.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST CLAUSE 2.

Dealing with the objections raised against clause 2, Mr. Carmichael said he thought he might take it that it was not denied that they were faced with a very serious evil and that the demoralization caused by the illicit practices was spreading rapidly from the Dharalas to the more industrious and law-abiding classes in the district. The only question therefore was whether the means was in proportion to the end in view—whether there was any other more effective way of coping with the evil. Messrs. Parekh and Patel had pointed out in their minutes that the Dharala's inclination towards crimes of violence and his predatory habits were considerably more ancient than the time when it was discovered that he had contracted drinking habits and they had suggested that to attribute the prevalence of violent crime to the practice of illicit distillation might be to confound the effect with the cause. He (the speaker) did not know when it was discovered that the Dharala was a liquor drinker. It was not a recent discovery and there was no reason to doubt that his practice of illicit distillation was also of ancient date. It was more ancient than the introduction of British rule, probably as old as the time when a Dharala first owned a mhowra tree in Kaira. However that might be the immediate point was that the Dharala was addicted to crimes of violence and also to the manufacture and drinking of illicit liquor. If they were to succeed in converting him into a law-abiding citizen one of the first steps to be taken was to compel him to observe the Excise laws. For this he (the speaker) would point out the successful results achieved in Scotland and Ireland and in this country in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Surat and Broach. However ancient the predatory habits of the Dharala might be the making and drinking of illicit liquor undoubtedly fostered them and kept them alive. Clause 2 would clear the ground and allow better influences a chance of taking effect. After all the measure proposed was not repressive. It operated by guidance and not by repression. The people were to be taught to use their stock of mhowra in a legitimate way so that in due course there would be none left for illegitimate use. To remove the temptation to sin was not repression. Referring to the predatory habits of the Dharala, the speaker said merchants sending goods by rail on the part of the railway line lying in the Dharala district had incurred most losses on account of thefts and things had become so bad that the railway company had to give daylight timings for all their trains carrying grain which passed through that part of the country.

MR. PARAKH'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. G. K. Parakh said he opposed the second reading of the Bill. He was not behind any officers of Government in his dislike of the habit of drink which prevailed among the Dharalas and he wanted them to be reclaimed. He for his part did not think that the Government's conclusions were right in the matter. Formerly the Dharalas were thought to be a dangerous class on account of their fondness for turbulence and lawlessness but then the Government had not at all suspected them that this crime was due to drunkenness. This measure would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Dharalas. Of course the Government might be strong enough not to be frightened by this dissatisfaction, but he asked the Government whether it was desirable that they should stop their daily food; for then what would be the condition of these people if they were deprived of their daily food. This question of dissatisfaction among the Dharalas should not be below the consideration of the Government. They should not pass this measure as there was an easier way of stopping illicit distillation of liquor. The best way would be to reduce the difference between the selling price and the selling price to the vendor to such an extent that it would not pay the wrongdoer to break the law. That was an easier way to prevent illicit liquor traffic. It was not at all proper to have a drastic measure which would cause hardship to the people and the benefits of which would be almost negative. The report made by Mr. Ghosal must have been based on the reports of his subordinates, who were officers of Government, and necessarily they would be one-sided. He should certainly wish that the days of famine and scarcity were gone for ever. But to force these people to go to the bazar to buy their daily requirements, when there was no employment for them to earn money, would mean a great hardship to them.

Mr. Sheik G. H. Hidayatullah said it was admitted that only sweet mowrah was used for food and that was one-tenth of the total produce of these flowers. This part was not at all touched by the Government legislation. He did not think the passing of the bill would cause any distress in Kaira. The quantity proposed to be allowed by the Act namely 10 seers was more than adequate for the requirements of the Dharalas. Drunkenness was at the bottom of the turbulence, and this measure would be a good thing. There was plenty of good land, but the people were very idle. Compelling necessity was a good thing for improvidence and idleness.

IS DRUNKENNESS A CRIME?

Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson said he failed to see that drunkenness was a crime and the absence of it a virtue. This illicit liquor traffic was of great risk to the owners. Illicit liquor was manufactured in large quantities and consumed in large quantities. If they drunk largely of this fiery and raw spirit, for every gathering for illicit manufacture was also an occassion for drunkenness. This mhowra was a dangerous thing and it gave sore eyes to human beings after its use for three days, and it also caused asthma and sore throat. There was a great deal of moral contamination as a result of this illicit distillation and breaking of abkari law and it could not be expected that these Dharalas could have more respect for the common law. If common drink led to so much moral deterioration, how much more would illicit liquor lead to? The rate of crime luckily decreased in proportion to the increase of civilization and it was quite independent of temperance in anything of that sort. Mr. Parakh had said in one of his temperance speeches that drink had a serious effect on all human organs, and that it was the cause of insanitation etc. If these were the effects of ordinary drink, much more so from an illicit and fiery drink. It was better that some Dharalas should suffer some inconvenience than that the whole tribe should suffer from the evil effects of illicit liquor traffic. Mr. Parakh had not a word of condemnation for Mr. Patel's extenuation of drunkenness in the district of Kaira. Mr. Patell had said that this increase of crime was not due to drunkenness. He supported the measure heartily.

THE GREATER EVIL.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas supported the Bill. He had seen and conversed with many people who were conversant with the drink evil in Kaira District. There the mhowra is used for cattle food, especially at the commencement of the monsoon, but he had heard that if too much of this flower was given to the cattle they suffered from its bad results. Even for human beings this flower was not a staple food in Kaira District. He did not think the present measure would interfere with the use of the flower very much. Government had brought this measure as a last resource to put a stop to the evil of drink through illicit manufacture of liquor. The Collector and other officers had advocated a more severe measure after they had been convinced that other departmental checks were of little use. He asked which of these was a greater evil to put a stop to illicit destillation or to restrict the use of mhowra flower to some extent as an article of food. When a measure of this nature was brought forward for use in Thana and Kolaba Districts the same hue and cry had been raised, but no inconvenience or signs that the people had suffered were apparent. He supported the measure.

Mr. S. D. Garud said this was a measure which could be extended to other districts in the Presidency. In Khandesh mhowra is regarded as a concentrated food. The fresh flowers are used by the poorer classes of people and he feared that they might suffer from the present measure. There were other ways for the manufacture of illicit liquor, besides the mhowra flower. The best measure to take to put a stop to this drink traffic is vigilance on the part of Abkari officers. He hoped the Government might alter the clause if it interfered with the food of the people. He opposed the measure.

MHOWRA AS FOOD.

Mr. G. F. Keatings said in Kaira district about four lakhs of people used this flower as food. When the flower was fresh it was a good food, as it contained sugar, but the people in Kaira kept it for four months. There must be some cause for this. They all knew that mhowra deteriorated after some time. Why then was it not used immediately? The reason was the sugar in the flower was converted into alcohol after being kept for some time. His object in speaking was to remove the impression that the Government were interfering with the food of the people by introducing this measure; they were not touching the food of the people in Kaira. They must accept the lesser evil than the evil of drink. It was a very strange kindness to people to oppose this measure, as it would put a stop to the drink evil.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said the clause would affect the right of people to possess their own property, which concerned about seven lakhs of people. No difinite figures had been given regarding this illicit distillation. Cases of drunkness were not more in Kaira district than in other districts of the Presidency. Kaira in fact stood very low, and there were several districts which showed a higher figure. It would be better to adopt less stringent measures. At present the Dharalas were living in extreme nervousness because they could not keep their own property and if this clause were adopted it would cause a great distress. It was better to win the Dharalas to better ways by other measures. It might be necessary for the sake of Government revenue, but in the interests of the people it was advisable to adopt gentler measures. The price of this commodity had greatly risen in value, and it was a very valuable asset; a good price might be secured if the flowers were exported to Europe. The actual quantity of flowers used for food must be much larger than that stated by Mr. Keatinge. The Council must not look at the measure entirely from the point of view of Abkari administration.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said he did not think the opponents of the Bill had made out a strong case for its rejection and he would therefore support the second reading of the Bill.

A SERIOUS STATE OF THINGS.

Mr. S. R. Arthur said a very serious state of things had existed for some time past and existed now in the Kaira District. This was evidenced by the figures. During the past five years the total number of cases of serious crimes was 2,946 for the whole of the Kaira District. Could the Council contemplate such a state of things with equanimity or reject this proposal and allow this State of things to continue for another five years? When most of the serious crimes could be prevented by this measure would they take the responsibility of having 2,900 more cases of serious crimes during the next five years? The reports of Mr. Ghosal showed that the number of sweet mhowra trees in the Kaira district was 28,000 and half of the produce was eaten by birds before the people could get them.

HARSH LEGISLATION NOT JUSTIFIED.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he wished to correct the wrong impression that might have been created by some of the speeches as to the criminality of the district. The figures given in the last report of the Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice did not bear out what they had heard here about the excessive criminality of the district. As regarded drunkenness Kaira District stood fifth or sixth. A lot had been said about the reports received in the matter but they did not touch the vital point whether mhowra flowers were used as food or not. He maintained that mhowra flowers were used as food by the people and that even distillery refuse was used by cattle as food. Much had been said about the Dharalas but they had to remember that there were two other classes of people in the Kaira district besides the Dharalas and that it was not the Dharala alone that used mhowra flowers as food. The speaker asked the Council to bear in mind that they were dealing with the food supply of nearly three lakhs of people. They had no figures to show the number of people that had taken to illicit distillation but the number of cases of illicit distillation were 200. He appreciated the motive of Government to put down illicit distillation but he asked if it would be right to enact a law which would have the effect of punishing three lakhs of people who were absolutely innocent when the number of cases of illicit distillation was only 200. He admitted the existence of illicit distillation, but for such a small number of cases would they be justified in punishing the whole population? It would have been quite another matter if they had even 500 or 600 cases. When so staunch an advocate of temperance as Mr. Parekh came forward to oppose the measure they must take it that the measure must be open to strong objection. He (the speaker) would vote against the second reading.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Carmichael, replying on the debate, said the figures quoted by Mr. Patel referred to the total number of cases, while the point was that with regard to murders and other serious offences the figures for the Kaira District were very high. As regarded the assurance asked for by Mr. Purushotamdas Thakurdas that in the event of a famine or severe scarcity in the Kaira District Government would relax the restriction the following season so that the people might be able to use the mhowra till the following harvest time if circumstances justified it he (Mr. Carmichael) would say that in such an event Government would be prepared to extend the vacation period though not quite so long as Mr. Purushotamdas would have it.

Mr. Patel said that under the Bill Government would have no power to extend the vacation period. The vacation period under the Bill would be from the 16th February to the 30th June in each year, while Government would not be able to judge whether it was a famine year or not until in October. Under the circumstances he did not know how Government would be able to extend the period from the 30th June.

Mr. Carmichael said what he meant was that after a famine year the vacation period to be extended would not be of the same year but of the next. Mr. Patel had said that it was not only the Dharalas that were to be considered whilst dealing with the question. Now as to the Dheds, they were by their industry and thrift gradually improving their position. As to the Wagris they were in much the same position as the Dharals; if anything, they were more addicted to crimes than even the Dharals. The measure proposed would not be a great hardship but on the contrary it would prove of great benefit to the people. In view of the magnitude of the evil that existed in the Kaira District and in view of the really good effects which the proposed measure was likely to produce in that District he asked the Council to pass the second reading of the Bill.

GOVERNOR'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

H. E. the President in winding up the debate on the second reading of the Bill said he felt sure hon. members would realise that on the last occasion when this Bill was before the Council a good deal of interest was taken in the question and a good deal of information was asked from Government who had supplied the fullest and the most comprehensive information in time for Hon. members to digest it before coming to the Council. They had also many interesting and admirable speeches which had fully put forward the pros and cons with regard to this measure. It remained with him only in a very few sentences to sum up the general situation before the Council, amplifying the objects of Government for bringing forward this Bill for the good of the people. He would say at once that the main object of this Bill, as was perfectly clear to everybody, was that Government had been aware for some time past that in this particular district there had been a great deal of criminality and illicit distilation. A great deal of responsibility rested with Government and it was the duty of Government when such things were brought before their notice, to take steps to put a stop to their occurrence in future. The main reasons of the Government were these. Government were trying their best to put down illicit distillation in this district and to raise the people as much as possible. He was asking the Council to pass this measure as it would raise the condition of the people. They had to consider whether in passing this restrictive measure which would restrict the use of the mhowra flowers to a certain extent they were interfering with the use of the staple food of the people. But he had not heard a single argument from any hon. member that this was a staple food. No one had said that it was a staple food as in the case of rice, bajri, etc. That was the main criticism against this measure. What they had to show by the introduction of this measure was that the condition of the people would not be made worse. Some of the members had said that Government were taking away the food of the people. That was an entirely wrong standpoint to take. Government were giving under this Bill a sufficient quantity of mhowra flowers for the use of the people, as they were used for food in the Kaira District. He failed to understand the point of view of Mr. Parekh. Mr. Parakh was, he knew, a strong and earnest temperance reformer but he had earnest temperance reformer, but he had come to the Council and suggested that Government should not pass this measure and suppress the drink evil, and the speaker thought that position would not be received by his temperance friends with any great favour. Government believed with the utmost sincerity that this Bill would do much to improve the condition of the people in the Kaira District. They believed this from the previous experience of the working of the Bill in the different districts to which it had been applied, hitherto, particularly in the Thana and Broach Districts, where the State of the people before this act was applied was in a very serious condition. But now they were self-respecting and many of them had a considerable amount of land and their condition was in a far more satisfactory State than before the introduction of the Bill. Mowrah flowers were a food, but they were not a staple food, and all the arguments against the Bill fell to the ground by Government's taking measures to safeguard it. He hoped the Council would accept the Bill.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The second reading was then passed. Mr. Patell, asked for a poll, with the result than 36 members voted for the measure and six against.

The Council then adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. D. V. BELVI.

GOVERNMENT AND SIR VALENTIVE CHIROL.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the services of two Government translators in the office of the Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government were ever engaged by Sir Valentine Chirol for translations required by him for the Civil Suit instituted against him in England by Mr. B. G. Tilak? (b) If so, whether they were secured with the permission or knowledge of Government or their officers?

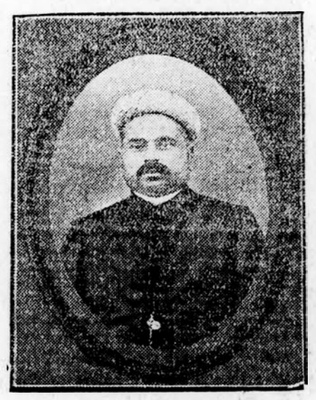
A.—(a) and (b) Two clerks of the Oriental Translator's office were granted leave without pay and allowed to accept paid employment under Sir Valentine Chirol's Solicitors. This was done, with the knowledge of Government, in order to facilitate the translation of documents needed in the suit and so to expedite the hearing of the suit. The documents were in the mofussil and the High Court Translators were not available.

NOTICE TO MR. B. G. TILAK.

Q.—Is it true that the District Magis-

Continued on page 6.

HON. MR. EBRAHIM H. JAFFER.



The new member representing the Mahomedans of the Central Division took his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday.

Mr. Ebrahim is the President of the Poona Anjuman-e-Islam, a First Class Honorary Magistrate and President of the Bench. He is a member of the Poona Municipality and was once Chairman of its Standing Committee and School Board. He has been the chief organiser of several Mahomedan educational conferences. He was an honorary secretary of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund and is also honorary secretary of the Committee for the Reception of the Wounded Soldiers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 26th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 11th of Margasheersh (Shud), 1973.
Mahomedan: 9th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Reception at Government House at 9-30 p.m.
The P. and O. s. s. Nyanza with the China Mails is due at 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
tion.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

(By wire.)

KOTEWAL—Cooverbai, beloved wife of Mr. Meherjibhoy Sorabji Kotewal and daughter of the late Mr. Muncherji Nusserwanji Daver and sister of Mr. Bomanji and Pestonji M. Daver and Baimai Framroj Talati, died at Aurangabad, yesterday, 4th December, at 7-30 a.m.

WACHAGHANDY—Burjorji Cursetji Wachaghandy, son of the late Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Wachaghandy and son-in-law of the late Mr. Cooverji Rustomji Mody, died yesterday morning. Funeral ceremony to commence at 7-15 a.m. (Bombay Time). Residence:—Opposite Hyland and Co., Hughes Road.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total mortality from all causes on Sunday, was 74 against 64 on the corresponding day of last year and 64 on that of 1914.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF MILL-HANDS.

A social gathering of Mill-hands was held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha at 9 p.m. on Saturday last in the premises of the Century Mills at Worlee Road. Over 4,000 mill-operatives attended the gathering and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker was voted to the chair. Speeches were delivered on temperance, education and co-operation and prayers were offered for the success of British Arms.

REPORTED INTIMIDATION AND THEFT BY PATHAN.

Ebrahim Aboo, a Mahomedan boy hawking buttons and other things at the Crawford Market reports to the Police that on Saturday about 6-30 p.m. a pathan on the pretext of purchasing some buttons called him to Sitaram Buildings, where on going into the compound he drew a knife from his belt and compelling the boy to be silent carried away his embroidered jacket and cap worth Rs. 13. The boy was afraid to shout and so going to the constable on duty at the Market reported the matter to him.

A SENSATIONAL STORY OF ROBBERY.

Abdul Currim Abdulrahim, a bricklayer of Duncan Road, reports that on the 26th ultimo one Nurmahomed promising to get him a good contract work from a Seth provided he had Rs. 500 took him to a house at Foras Road and introduced him to one whom he called the Seth. They then took sherbet on imbibing which the complainant felt giddy and attempted to return home, when Nurmahomed applied a kerchief to his mouth and knocked him down and the bogus Seth possessed himself of Rs. 500 in currency notes from his pocket. The complainant kept quiet over the affair till Saturday last, when advised by a friend he complained to the police.

A FREE MUSIC CLASS.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, in connection with a Free Music Class to be opened in the Marwadi Vidyalaya. Shet Jamnalal Bajaj, a trustee of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, presided.

Mr. Jamnalalji Chowdhari, Secretary, Marwadi Sammelan, and Pandit Vishnu Digambar, Director of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, explained the objects of the Free Music Class. The main object of opening such classes was to abolish the practice of singing indecent songs from dramas and plays. Encouraged by the result of the class opened in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, the Pandit had opened similar classes in the Madhav Baug, Shri Vithoba's temple, Girgaum and Jain Mangrol Sabha Hall, Pydhonie, for ladies and gentlemen in Marathi and Hindi languages. The present class would meet every Saturday morning from 9 to 10 a.m. (S. T.). After declaring the class open Pandit Vishnu Digambar taught a short song in Bhairavi to the boys of the Marwadi Vidyalaya to show how the free class was to be conducted.

A vote of thanks to the President and garlanding concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

POONA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

Owing to the spread of plague in Poona, the session of the eighth All-India Ayurvedic Conference, has been postponed till the 25th of February. The conference will meet on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of February. Essays for prize competition may be sent till the 31st of January 1917.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 5, 1916.

YESTERDAY'S COUNCIL DEBATE.

When the members of the Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday noon, a heavy agenda in the shape of six Bills, with several amendments to one of them, and thirteen Resolutions on matters of general public interest, faced them; and when they rose for the day, the net result achieved was the passing of one Bill a second and third time and of another Bill a second time. The Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act of 1902, which passed its third reading, besides empowering the police to arrest any person tampering with fire alarms, extends the control of the police over places used for entertainments for charitable purposes, especially in order to guard against risk of fire. The Bill, as originally drafted, also empowered a police officer to arrest without warrant a person against whom a reasonable complaint had been made, or credible information had been received, that he had wilfully damaged property belonging to Government or a public body in Bombay. This, as we pointed out, was a very dangerous power with which to arm the police and one more likely to be generally abused than otherwise. It is, therefore, satisfactory that, on the information furnished to it, the Select Committee doubted whether sufficient reason had been shown for the proposal, which was therefore wisely withdrawn from the Bill.

The second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 was the occasion of a lively and protracted debate. To realise the meaning as well as the importance of this vexed piece of what has been called the "Mhowra Legislation," it is necessary to recall the circumstances under which it was introduced in the Council in July last. The Bill, thrust as it was on the Council as well as the public with great suddenness, provided at the time evidence of the manner in which the existence of the representatives of the public in the Council is ignored. The object of clause 2 of this Bill,—the only contentious provision in it,—is to bring the Kaira District within the operation of the special provision of Section 18 B of the Act, relating to the rules to be made for regulating or prohibiting the collection, sale and possession of "mhowra" flowers. The grounds on which this extension is urged are that illicit distillation from "mhowra" flowers is rife in this district to an extent which is out of proportion to the area and population; that the measures hitherto taken to cope with the evil have proved unavailing; that there are good reasons for believing that habitual contravention of the excise law is closely connected with the persistence of crimes of violence in the district; that the proposed measure will not only be effective but will not cause appreciable hardship to the people; and that finally the use of "mhowra" flowers as an article of diet and fodder is only occasional and decreasing. Though the grounds urged are thus many, the whole case of the Government is based on the assumption that "mhowra" has practically ceased to be an article of food for man and fodder for cattle in the Kaira district. The assumption is based entirely on the report recently submitted to Government privately by the Collector of the district and placed on the Council table only on the day the Bill was introduced. The assumption was strongly controverted by Messrs. Patel and Parekh in July last, while other members of the Council urged that, as they were not placed in possession of adequate information, the consideration of the Bill should be adjourned. This reasonable demand was rejected by the Government on the amazing plea that if it was conceded, executive government would be impossible. The Bill was, therefore, referred to the Select Committee whose report, which is not unanimous, Mr. Carmichael submitted yesterday. The only improvement which the Bill, as amended, has undergone is that, instead of the free period being left to be prescribed by executive order, a minimum period of four months and a half (instead of two months as in the original draft) is to be prescribed by law, during which no license, permit or pass will be necessary for the collection, transport, sale or possession of "mhowra" flower produced in the year. It might have been expected that in arriving at its conclusion the Select Committee, in its report, would have given some assurance that it was satisfied that "mhowra" flower is not used as an article of food or fodder. The Select Committee has not only not come to any decision on, but has entirely evaded, this question,—which after all is the crucial one which can alone determine whether the present legislation is justified or not. It may be that the Select Committee was put in possession of all the facts necessary to enable it to arrive at a proper decision. But the public, who have not been vouchsafed the report of the Collector, can judge of the merits of the question only from the facts as revealed in the speeches made by the supporters and the opponents of the Bill. It is not a little amusing to find that, while the supporters of the Bill based their arguments on the opinions of certain Mamlatdars' and other officers, embodied in the Collector's report, the opponents of the Bill took their stand on the opinions of another set of officials which were also contained in the report. There was thus a marked difference of opinion as to the food-properties of the "mhowra" flower among the Government officers themselves, on whose combined judgment the justification for the legislation is or ought to be based. Against the strong view of the Collector, again, there is to be set the opposite view of Sir Fredrick Lely, of a former Commissioner of the Northern Division, and of Mr. Lormer, the special officer appointed by Government in 1905. Mr. Carmichael, while he conceded that the two first-named officials had an intimate knowledge of the people of Gujarat, elected to reject their view. The opponents of the Bill had, therefore, an equal right to reject the view of the present Collector.

It appears to us that while the case for the Bill is strong, there is an equally strong, if not a stronger, case against it. The main object of the Bill, Lord Willingdon said, is to put a stop to illicit distillation. It was natural, perhaps, that Lieut.-Colonel Jackson should not have lost the opportunity of having a fling at "these temperance reformers," who, when Government introduce a real temperance legislation, must needs oppose them. But though, the Bill would be in effect, if its provisions were sound, a temperance measure, it is really calculated to cover the failure of the Abkari officers in checking illicit distillation. The state of crime and the extent of illicit distillation in the Kaira district may be serious, as Lord Willingdon would have it, but, as Mr. Patel pointed out, they are not so much more serious, as compared with conditions in some other districts, as to be incapable of being improved by the vigilance of the Abkari officers and the special measures adopted only in 1915,—measures the efficacy of which it is too early to judge and which cannot yet be said to have been proved to be ineffectual. Much less are things so serious as to warrant the Government in depriving a large class of the population of what they regard as an article of food for man and fodder for cattle. As we have seen, adequate evidence to show that the "mhowra" flower is not so used by the bulk of the people, has not been supplied by Government. This being so, it must be taken as fact, until it is completely disproved. And it is this fact which clinches the whole issue. It does not show, as Mr. Purshottamdas sought to show, that we have to choose between the lesser evil and illicit distillation. The facts, as we have tried to show, are quite the other way. The evil of illicit distillation exists. But it is not altogether peculiar to Kaira. It can be removed in other ways,—especially by increased vigilance on the part of the Abkari Department. On the other hand, the restriction of the use of "mhowra" flower, will be entirely opposed to the policy laid down in no unmistakable terms by Lord Ripon's Government when they vetoed a similar Bill of the Government of Bombay in 1882 with special reference to the districts of Thana and Kolaba. The remarks of Lord Ripon's Government are so applicable to-day that they amply bear quotation. They said:

"On the other hand the opponents of the measure assert that the evidence which has been brought forward in its support is not sufficient to establish the reality of the evils which are alleged to exist, or to prove that, if these evils exist, the present law is inadequate to meet them; and, further, they maintain, and this is their principal ground of objection, that the proposed law will inflict severe hardship upon the poorer class of cultivators by depriving them of the free use of an article which they consume largely as food for themselves or for their cattle."

THE FIRST PARSI SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.

The origin and early settlements of a race are always matters of absorbing interest, which is not confined to the student of history. Too often, however, their traces are lost in the mists of antiquity, and tradition and romance take the place of history. Such has been the case with the Parsi community which left its home and settled in this country more than a thousand years ago. The fall of the Sassanian dynasty, the sufferings of the conquered people, their struggles to preserve the faith of their fathers, and their wanderings from place to place are all more or less matters of history. It is when we leave these undisputed facts, and attempt to trace the foot-steps of that little band which left its native home, and after untold hardships managed to reach the hospitable shores of India, that we enter the realms of tradition and romance. No faithful chronicler of those days has left a record of that epoch-making event in the history of the community. In its place we have the loose versions of writers who flourished long after the immigration into India took place.

Among these the best known and the most widely accepted is the story given in the "Kissah-i-Sanjan," the work of a Zoroastrian priest who lived at Navsari in the early part of the seventeenth century. According to this narrative, the ancestors of the Parsis first landed at Sanjan not a hundred miles from Bombay, when they adopted India as their home. As often happens, this version has gathered strength with time, and has come to be so far accepted as to lead to a movement to erect a memorial column in that historic little town in Gujarat. For years the question has agitated the minds of the community, until at last the idea has materialised, and hundreds of Parsis will witness this week the foundation-ceremony of a great memorial column. The Iranian Association has in the interests of historical truth protested against the erection of the monument. It has addressed a memorial to the committee responsible for its construction, in which it is pointed out that the tradition of the landing at Sanjan is not only not supported by historical evidence, but is also improbable and controverted by known historical facts. A mass of evidence is adduced in support of the Association's protest, which suggests among other things that there were various other Parsi settlements in those days, and that the probabilities are in favour of the theory that the bulk of the Zoroastrian refugees from Persia came to India by way of Baluchistan, Punjab and Sind rather than by sea. It is impossible to say in the light of present knowledge how far this contention can be maintained, and the story of the landing at Sanjan brushed aside as a myth. But we are entirely in agreement with the Iranian Association as to the desirability of carrying on systematic researches into the history of the immigration of the Parsis and their early settlements in India. No subject is more worthy of the attention of a great community like the Parsi than the establishment on a historical basis of the story of the migration of that little band, which amidst infinite privations and difficulties landed on these shores and laid the foundations of a colony which in after ages spread and flourished in every corner of the land, and achieved a greatness and importance out of all proportion to its numbers. A community which has done so much far arts and learning cannot be insensible to the value of a historical record of its own past, and we hope to see a movement spring up for a systematic inquiry into the early history of the Persian immigrants.

In the meantime, we are not prepared to say that the idea of a memorial column at Sanjan ought to be condemned, even though historical evidence may not be forthcoming, which would fix the little town as the first home of the Parsis in India. It is proposed to record on the monument the liberality and hospitality with which the unfortunate exiles were treated by the Hindus. The memorial column, apart from this graceful acknowledgment, will commemorate an event, which, whatever the dispute about time and place, calls for a tangible and permanent record such as will bring home to coming generations of Parsis the glorious achievements of their ancestors. Till such time as tradition is given the lie by historical facts, well may the column stand as a monument to the sturdy character of the exiles from Persia, and the liberal sentiments of the early Hindu rulers.

Notes of the Day.

The Cabinet Crisis.

Reuter's cables show that the country is again in the throes of a political crisis. Considering that it has come at a time when the war is entering on a decisive phase, it was inevitable that it should be acute and fraught, to all appearances, with vital consequences. But it may be as well to warn those who are not acquainted with the extent to which the London press latterly has succumbed to American sensationalism to take the medley of rumours, canards and prognostications cabled with a grain of salt. When the din has subsided it will probably appear that the "Westminster Gazette" has accurately appraised the situation in its remark that "the Government is encountering one of the periodical patches of bad weather." Also, we shall be surprised if Mr. Asquith's promised statement on Wednesday does not help to clear the air, as well as re-establish his personal position as the indispensable Premier.

Reconstruction.

The official announcement that the Prime Minister has advised the King of the desirability of reconstructing the Government is to be welcomed. While the habit of nervous discontent and ridiculous recrimination, which a section of the Press has cultivated, cannot be too strongly deprecated. The danger, on the other hand, of stagnation and inertia in the prosecution of the war must be carefully guarded against. The present Ministry is not so ideally constituted by a long way as to exclude the possibility of improved reorganisation. The re-shuffling tends, too, to stir up new energy, initiative and enthusiasm.

The War Council.

As a general proposition there can be no two opinions that a War Council should not be unwieldy. But practically and politically, where a Coalition Ministry is concerned, the question of elimination is no less difficult than that of inclusion. At Whitehall the situation is further aggravated by personal ambitions and temperamental antipathies that are an open secret. The War Council that Mr. Lloyd George really favours is a Council of one. This may be said without implying that his keenness and earnestness in regard to the vigorous prosecution of the war have been anything but a national asset during these weary months of ordeal. But there is a point at which, in his case, patriotism merges into egoism as a psychological certainty. Mr. George can bestride everything and anybody except Mr. Asquith, who stands like a rock across his path. And on the whole it is to the nation's advantage that this should be so.

The Personnel.

It appears to be taken for granted that Sir Edward Carson will now enter the revised smaller Council, and the readmittance of the Ulster leader into the Ministry must cause widespread misgivings. He was not exactly an acquisition to the Cabinet when he joined the Coalition Government, and his subsequent attempts to be the "Leader of the Opposition" have been pathetically ineffective. Nonetheless, he may still play a useful part, and if his appointment leads, as the "Daily News" expects, to a rapprochement on the Irish question it will not have been in vain. Mr. Balfour's alleged exclusion, against which Mr. Asquith is said to have held out, would, if true, be deplored. His maturity, intellectual range and detachment should be a valuable ingredient and counterpoise in the War Council. It is difficult too to see how he can retain his present position usefully without being a member of that body, or conversely, how the War Council can get on without the continuous co-operation of the Naval Lord. Mr. George must wait and see yet awhile.

Constantine's Cunning.

It is not easy to avoid the impression that Admiral Fournet has somewhat muddled the business of coercing the Royalists in Athens. On the face of it, it seems a shortsighted step to have landed troops unless they were in sufficient strength to overawe the King's men. So far from this being so it would seem that the detachments of French, British and Italian marines and bluejackets were outnumbered, and, though not of course overawed, helpless to carry out any effectual coercion in the face of the larger forces that attacked them. That, at any rate, is our reading of the situation in the light of to-day's telegrams. The result is a casualty list which is on the debit side, as far as the Entente is concerned, and the not very dignified spectacle of the Entente detachments retiring to the Piraeus under escort of Greek troops to protect them from molestation by the anti-Venezilist demonstrators. The King seems to have played his cards as cunningly and unscrupulously as ever, and, while having succeeded in bringing about as much trouble as possible for the Entente forces, preserved the pretence of his own friendliness and desire to conform to their wishes. It is gratifying to learn that Admiral Fournet has now been instructed to take up an uncompromising attitude and that Allied transports have arrived. We doubt the report of an Army Corps marching on General Sarrail's rear. That would entail the immediate seizure of the King's person.

Banks and the War.

The growth of banking during the past generation has been amongst the most remarkable phenomena of the time; indeed, it would not be wrong to say that in a large measure the expansion of banking and the extension of the credit system have rendered possible the really wonderful development that has taken place during the period. At the end of last year the deposits of many banks were swollen by war conditions; nevertheless, a comparison of the deposits of the world's great banks assists one to realise how it has been possible for the great nations to raise so much money for war purposes. The following figures from the latest issue of the "Statist", speak for themselves:—

	Deposits and Current Accounts. 1915. £	1880. £
Imperial Bank of Russia	178,800,000	37,971,000
Bank of England	161,668,000	33,809,000
London City and Midland Bank	147,751,000	—
Lloyds Bank	130,017,000	5,785,000
Deutsche Bank	127,200,000	3,215,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	118,000,000	8,663,000
National City Bank, New York	104,154,000	3,249,000
Bank of France	97,400,000	25,011,000
Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt	55,708,000	6,920,000
Bank of New South Wales	49,932,000	9,039,000
Bank of Montreal	49,453,000	—

LORD WILLINGDON'S MERCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A luckless young Brahmin widow murdered her newly-born child out of fright of merciless public opinion.

The Bombay High Court confirmed the sentence of transportation for life, passed upon her by the Sessions Judge of Nasik.

Against that sentence I appealed on 24th September, 1916, to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, praying for his mercy to the poor widow who is a victim of social tyranny.

You will be glad to learn that his Excellency Lord Willingdon has kindly commuted the poor woman's sentence of transportation for life to one of rigorous imprisonment for only two years.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.
Junagad, Dec. 2.

An interesting ceremony took place at Garmat Ali, Mesopotamia, when Lady Cox formally opened the Garmat Ali Bridge which is the longest of its kind yet erected in Mesopotamia. It consists of 23 spans of latticed girders carried on steel twin pontoons. It is suitable for heavy traffic and can be opened at will to allow sailing craft to pass. It was built by the Tehri Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

RECONSTRUCTION DECIDED UPON.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE DECLARED.

CABINET CRISIS.

QUESTION OF A SMALLER WAR COUNCIL.

PREMIER ADVISES KING TO ACCEPT RE-CONSTRUCTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Lobby correspondent of "The Times" says that important political developments are imminent. There will be a trial of strength between Parliament and Cabinet next week, with debates on the Vote of Credit, man-power and national feeding.

Some Peers have decided to press for a secret session of the Lords to discuss the whole war position.

"The Daily Chronicle" says that the rumours of drastic re-construction of Government are unfounded, but formation of a new War Council is probable. It will consist of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour with Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson.

If, as is likely, Sir Edward Carson joins the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio, he will become a member of the War Council. It is unlikely that Lord Fisher will join the War Council, as he recently declined to go to the Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

WHY THE CRISIS AROSE.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

"Reynold's Newspaper" states that Mr. Lloyd George, dissatisfied with the dilatoriness of the War Council in prosecuting the war, has tendered his resignation because Mr. Asquith declines to diminish the Council.

Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Derby will probably follow Mr. Lloyd George's example.

Mr. Lloyd George intends to start a campaign in the country and there is every indication of a Lloyd George-Carson combination in favour of more vigorous prosecution of the war.

LATER.

To-night's papers states that the Government crisis is unabated.

Apparently Mr. Lloyd George's resignation has not yet been accepted. Mr. Asquith consulted Mr. Lloyd George this afternoon and evening and also Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu.

It is expected that the Premier will make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow.

The "Weekly Dispatch" says that the cause of the poltical crisis was Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to form a small War Council including Sir Edward Carson and excluding Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour.

The "Observer" states that certain Ministers, principally Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, were resolved not to continue in office on the present terms. It was rumoured yesterday evening that both had resigned.

The "Observer" advocates that an Admiral should be appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and replace Mr. Balfour.

The "Sunday Times" asserts that Sir Edward Carson is willing to join a Cabinet headed by Mr. Lloyd George.

GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGED DILATORINESS.

SEVERE PRESS ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 3

The political crisis continues the sensation of the hour and has been accentuated by the announcement of Mr. Asquith's and Sir W. Robertson's audiences of the King.

Some of the evening papers thereupon predicted the resignation of Mr. Asquith, but it is recognised that he would consult the King on any important changes in Government. The present press attacks on Government have reached a height unprecedented since the beginning of the war and even journals distinguished for their moderation have been recently critical and dissatisfied with the Government's alleged dilatoriness, chiefly in regard to the food and man-power question. The alleged weakness of the Foreign Office and management of the Navy, though there is a widespread, if less vocal, sentiment that the critics fail to credit the administration with its great achievements in military and financial fields during the two years of war.

The sensation yesterday afternoon was the prophecy of the "Manchester Guardian" that Mr. Bonar Law would be a kind of stop-gap Premier paving the way for Mr. Lloyd George.

The "Westminster Gazette" which sums up the situation as "Government is encountering one of the periodical patches of bad weather," declares that none of the prevalent rumours corresponds to facts. It says that the House of Commons are undoubtedly restive, but it is untrue to suggest that the majority of members desire a change of Government. "Mr. Asquith has a unique hold over the Commons and members still expect that his statement on 6th December will clear up the situation."

NO RESIGNATIONS.

QUESTION OF SMALLER COUNCIL SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.

There is somewhat easier feeling to-day regarding the political situation. From conflicting statements which appear in newspapers, the fact emerges that there have been no resignations though some have been threatened while the establishment of a small War Council variously estimated at three or four members who will probably include Sir Edward Carson, is regarded as settled.

The crux of the position is the question of Mr. Asquith's retaining Premiership. There was much conferring among Ministers yesterday and "The Times" and the "Daily Mail" assert that this resulted in a deadlock as Mr. Lloyd George was determined to fight for a Council consisting of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and a Labour representative while Mr. Asquith insisted on the retention of Mr. Balfour instead of Sir Edward Carson and objected to conferring on the Council unrestricted power. Both journals add that a meeting of Unionist Ministers yesterday morning supported Mr. Lloyd George. The meeting was not attended by Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. The former is ill in bed.

The "Daily News," the "Daily Chronicle," the "Daily Telegraph," and the "Daily Express," while admitting the probability of Sir Edward Carson's becoming a member of the Cabinet, are of opinion that a settlement has been reached.

The "Daily News" says:—There will be merely shifting of offices accompanied by a revision of the functions of the War Council with an enlargement of the powers of Mr. Lloyd George but with Mr. Asquith as Chairman.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The Council will comprise Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson while the Labour element in the Cabinet will probably be strengthened as the Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes, urged when he was here. It is understood that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George hold identical views as to the nature of the changes. Calumny will not weaken Mr. Asquith's resolve to remain at his post.

The "Daily News" states that before the Roumanian campaign Mr. Lloyd George drafted a memorandum urging steps to be taken on behalf of Roumania which were not taken It is probable that Sir Edward Carson's inclusion will lead to a rapprochement on the Irish question.

The "Morning Post" asserts that Unionist Ministers yesterday withdrew their resignations when they received Mr. Asquith's reply.

RECONSTRUCTION DECIDED UPON.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is officially announced that Mr. Asquith with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war has decided to advise the King to consent to the re-construction of Government.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

EVERY GUARANTEE TORN UP.

THE ALLIES' APPEAL TO CIVILISED WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.

The British, French, Russian and Italian Governments have issued a declaration stating that by deliberately creating unemployment in Belgium as an excuse for deportations and recommencing wholesale the removal of foodstuffs from Belgium and other similar measures taken contrary to their pledges, in order to relieve their own desperate situation, the Germans are tearing up every guarantee on which the work of the Neutral Relief Commission is based. The Governments therefore appeal to the civilised world on behalf of innocent and helpless civilians to see that this great work of international benevolence is not destroyed by such treachery and violence.

REVOLT AT ANTWERP.

200 INHABITANTS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.

It is reported that over 200 inhabitants and many German soldiers were killed at Antwerp on November 30th in a revolt owing to a call for inhabitants to work in Germany.

LORD LUCAS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is now announced that Lord Lucas was killed.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE

ALLIES' DECISION.

EMBARGO ON SHIPS IN ALLIED PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 3.

The Allies have decided to place an embargo upon the Greek ships lying in Allies' ports. Greece is, therefore, in a state of blockade.

INTERIOR BLOCKADE.

ALL IMPORTANT POINTS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 4.

The Press states that an interior blockade of Greece was proclaimed yesterday including the seizure of all customs and the occupation of all important points. It emphasises that the Allies must control Greece.

GREEK TROOPS' TREACHEROUS ATTACK

FURTHER LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

Telegrams from Athens leave the situation obscure. The present indications are that Allied detachments on the shore were only landed as a measure of precaution and were ordered not to seize forcibly the promised material.

Meanwhile, Greek troops on December 1st suddenly assumed the offensive and attacked the detachments with rifles and machine guns, and a number were killed and wounded.

Thereupon, French, British and Italian bluejackets and French troops were landed.

Collisions then occurred at several points, the Greek troops fired on the British and Italians and two cannon shots were fired from the adjacent hill at Zappeion, where Admiral Fournet, the British and French Ministers and French bluejackets were.

The Zappeion did not reply, but the fleet fired a few shots to silence the Greek cannon.

What then happened is not stated. The despatch announcing the withdrawal of the Allies to Piraeus, dated Saturday afternoon, is the last received.

CASUALTIES IN THE DISTURBANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Dec. 4.

The Commander of the First Greek Army Corps announces that the casualties in the disturbance were:—Greeks: 29 killed and 54 wounded and French marines: 47 killed and 97 wounded.

MOVEMENT OF GREEK TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIES' TRANSPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, December 2.—The Greek army, previously reported to have taken the arms demanded by the Allies into the interior, is now said by the "Corriere Della Sera's" Athens correspondent to be marching northward towards the Allies' rear in Macedonia and to be fully equipped. This move has caused anxiety. The same correspondent hears that General Sazzopoulos, the recently appointed Minister of War, has already resigned.

According to Reuter's Athens correspondent, Admiral Fournet has stated that those responsible for the present situation are persons more royalist than the King, all of whose names he knows. Some transports full of troops have arrived at tre Piraeus.

GRAVITY OF OUTRAGE.

CONSTANTINE MUST MAKE AMENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.

A telegram from Athens dated December 2nd says that the Allied troops have withdrawn to Piraeus. The Government offered Admiral Fournet six batteries, but the Allied Ministers acting on instructions, replied that the matter was now too serious and the Greek Government must make amends corresponding to the gravity of the outrage.

MEASURES TO OBTAIN REPARATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 4.

The Allied Governments are concerting measures to obtain reparation for the Greek attack on the 1st instant.

EIGHT BATTERIES OFFERED.

PROTECTION TO ENTENTE NATIONALS PROMISED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Dec. 4.

Eight batteries instead of six will be delivered to the Entente and the Greek Government promises the fullest protection to Entente Nationals and agrees to accord legal guarantees to arrested Venezelists. The Palace circles state that normal relations with the Entente have been re-established.

GREEK MINISTER AT PARIS RESIGNS.

POPULAR INDIGNATION AT ATHENS GOVERNMENT'S TREACHERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 3.

The Greek Minister has resigned in consequence of the events in Athens, at which the newspapers are most indignant, demanding the speedy and unforgetable punishment of the Greek Government for the treacherous murders of French sailors and soldiers.

RUSSIANS ON THE MOVE.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S GREAT OFFENSIVE.

FRESH TROOPS AND COUNTLESS GUNS EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.

General Brusiloff is employing fresh troops and countless guns, and is defying the season of snow with the evident intention of penetrating Hungary and getting in the rear of Falkenhayn. But the region is a very difficult one for the operation of masses of troops, being composed wholly of rugged mountains and densely wooded land, thinly populated and lacking communications.

The fact that a Berlin communiqué mentions that Mackensen is commanding in Roumania is regarded as showing that Falkenhayn has been transferred elsewhere.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.

In the Duma, M. Trepoff emphasised that Russia besides reconquering the territories occupied by the enemy must wrest Prussian and Austrian Poland from the enemies and reconstitute a free Poland inseparably united to Russia.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

29,297 DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.

An official Berlin telegram says that deaths among prisoners in Germany during the war total 29,297 including 6,032 from tuberculosis, 4,201 from spotted fever and 6,270 from wounds. It is stated that cases of tuberculosis are decreasing.

BRITISH RAIDS ON SALONIKA FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

A British communiqué from Salonika says, our patrols successfully raided Neohori and our aeroplanes seriously damaged the camp near Seres.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

An Italian communiqué says, we straightened out our line on the Carso on a kilometre front and advanced three hundred metres.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSES IN TROTUS AND SULTY VALLEYS.

GREAT BATTLE DEVELOPING ON DANUBE PRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Russian communiqué from Transylvania says, we successfully attacked in the valleys of the rivers Trotus and Sulty and occupied Asaul and Sultor, taking 500 prisoners.

On the Danube, in the Argis valley, fighting is assuming the character of a great battle. The Roumanians have been outflanked by the cavalry from the south and are retiring to the south-east.

The Roumanians south of Bukharest, with the assistance of the Russians who have arrived, are successfully developing operations. A number of prisoners and at least 26 guns have been captured.

ENEMY'S CAPTURE OF GOSTINARI.

THREAT TO BUKHAREST FROM SOUTH-EAST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.

The enemy is now threatening Bukharest also from the south-east, having seized the village of Gostinari, 19 miles distant.

The Roumanian army is still intact with heavy guns and munitions.

ROUMANIAN ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—In the course of various attacks in Moldavia and North Wallachia we have taken 180 prisoners. On the Western front we retired towards Titu.

We defeated and drove back southward a division of Turks and the main body of Germans and Bulgarians in the region of Giavacico Neaglov.

GERMAN OCCUPY COMANA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 4.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State dated the 2nd December, says:—

The enemy continuing his advance, have occupied Comana, 18 miles south of Bucharest. The Roumanians are retiring from Kampulong. The Russo-Roumanians are violently attacking along the whole front in the Dobrudja.

ENEMY "GOVERNOR OF ROUMANIA."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.

General Von Tschepeundweidenbach, former commander of the Eight Rhenish Corps, has been appointed Governor of the occupied part of Roumania. Other Central Powers will be represented on the administration.

ENEMY'S OBJECTIVE IN ROUMANIA.

CAPTURE OF ROUMANIAN ARMY AIMED AT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent hears from a German source that an Austrian General has reported that he fears he cannot longer resist the Russian attacks unless large reinforcements are sent to him.

The same paper's Rotterdam correspondent says that Berlin does not expect that Bukharest will be defended, but the capture of the capital would not atone for any failure by Mackensen to cut off and capture the Roumanian army, which is his real objective.

DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Dec. 1.

The Dutch Finance Minister has resigned following upon the First Chamber's rejection of inheritance tax.

OPERATIONS IN EGYPT

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF ENEMY.

INVALUABLE WORK OF CAMEL CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 1.

The "Gazette" contains a report from General Murray on the operations in Egypt from 1st June to 30th September.

The report deals chiefly with the decisive defeat of 18,000 Turks and Germans in the Qatia district early in August, in connection with which General Murray pays a tribute to the invaluable work of the Imperial Camel Corps under Lieut-Colonel C. L. Smith, V.C.

He also pays a tribute to the services of the Bikaner Camel Corps and Sikh Pioneers in patrolling and reconnoitring and mentions a number of Indian officers.

INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

OFFICERS' SPONTANEOUS TESTIMONY TO GOOD TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

Following upon his statement in the House of Commons on the subject of Indian hospitals, Mr. Chamberlain received spontaneous letters from two officers unknown to him personally, stating that they had lately been patients at Colaba Hospital and testifying that they had no cause for complaint. On the contrary, the staff did their utmost for the comfort of the patients.

BRITISH NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

MR. MCKENNA ANTICIPATES MATERIAL INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. McKenna, in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons, anticipates that the budget estimate of expenditure will be materially increased. Nevertheless, he does not contemplate fresh taxation at present.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREASURY BILLS.

MESSRS MORGAN WITHDRAW FROM PROPOSED SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

It is announced that Messrs. Morgan have withdrawn from the proposed sale of British and French treasury bills.

THE TORPEDOED DUTCH LINER.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF £600,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.

The steamer Kedir was a Rotterdam Lloyd liner on the way home from the Dutch East Indies.

It is estimated that the loss of six hundred thousand will fall on the Dutch insurance market. It is expected that German insurance offices operating there will participate.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 2.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Egholm, Danish; Njael and Skjoedulf, Norwegian; and Burcombe, British.

Two British schooners, one Russian schooner and the French sailing ship Briantais have also been sunk.

It is believed that the British steamer Istrar has been sunk.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.

A German submarine torpedoed the Swedish steamer Douglas and towed the crew in boats to the coast of Jutland, where Danish fishermen picked them up.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The British steamers Briadene and Sarpalus, the Japanese steamer Nagata Maru, three sailing ships, three English trawlers and a Belgian fishing cutter have been sunk.

JAPAN'S WAR LOAN TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Dec. 1.

Japan's first war Loan of ten millions sterling to Great Britain is most popular and the entire loan will probably be oversubscribed on the first day.

GRAND DUKE BORIS AT TEHERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEHERAN, Dec. 3.

Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch has arrived here from Kasvin. He was welcomed by the uncle of the Shah whom he will visit.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Continued from page 3.

trate, Dharwar, served a notice under section 42, Bombay District Police Act, on Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Gadag on 20th instant? If so, with what object? Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a copy of the said notice?

A.—Yes. The notice was served in order to prevent the gathering of large crowds and consequent obstruction to public thoroughfares. A copy of the notice is laid on the Table.

MR. G. M. BHURGRI.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to (a) Whether it proposes to bring forward any legislation to give effect to the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principles of Local Self-Government in regard to Local Boards.

A.—Yes. A Bill to provide for the increase of the proportion of elective members of district local boards and the formation of special constituencies is at present under the consideration of Government.

MR. P. A. DESAI.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether its attention has been called to the frequency of motor car accidents in the City of Bombay in recent years?

(*b*) How many accidents occurred during the last 12 months ending with the 31st October 1916?

(*c*) How many persons were injured and how many of them died of the injuries?

(*d*) Whether Government propose to take any steps to prevent such accidents in future?

(*e*) Is it a fact that most of the accidents are due to the drunkenness of the drivers of the motor cars; if so, what steps Government proposes to take to remedy this evil?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 748.

(*c*) In all except 3 of the 748 cases injury was caused either to pedestrians or to the drivers of vehicles. 31 cases proved fatal.

(*d*) The matter is receiving attention.

(*e*) It is not a fact that most of the accidents are due to the drunkenness of the drivers of motor cars.

MR. B. S. KAMAT.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give the following information:—

(a) What is the total number of persons dealt with so far in the Presidency under the Defence of India Act?

(*b*) What opportunity is offered to each suspect of meeting any charges or giving any explanation of the allegations against him, before final orders are passed by Government?

(*c*) Are arrangements made by Government in any cases for the maintenance, where necessary, of the families of the *détenus*?

A.—(*a*) Including eleven Europeans transferred to this Presidency from Burma, the total number is 44.

(*b*) In view of the desirability of speedy action in such cases, it is not possible to ask for formal explanation before orders are passed. The persons concerned are, however, freely permitted to submit any representations which they may desire after action is taken, and all such representations receive the careful consideration of Government.

(*c*) Yes.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

C. I. D. AND AHMEDABAD CONFERENCE.

Q.—(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence that took place between the Secretaries of the 16th Provincial Conference recently held at Ahmedabad and the District Superintendent and the District Magistrate in connection with the assignment of special place for the Criminal Investigation Department reporters in the Conference pandal?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to say whether there exist any orders issued by them which give the Criminal Investigation Department reporters a wider right of admission to any public meeting than to any other member of the public? If so, will they be laid on the Council Table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government have issued no such orders.

ORDER AGAINST MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to make a brief statement for the information of the public of the grounds on which the order against Mrs. Annie Besant is based?

A.—The Hon. Member is referred to the order of this Government dated June 29th, 1916, a copy of which is attached. Further discussion of the matter is not in the opinion of Government conducive to the public interest.

DISALLOWED QUESTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Q.—Is it a fact that his Excellency the President regards the publication by a member of the Legislative Council of any question or resolution not admitted by him as breach of etiquette?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. Patel put a supplementary question as to whether the answer prohibited the giving of a substance of a disallowed question or resolution to others.

H. E. the President said they had endeavoured to give as full an answer as they possibly could and the Hon. Member might draw what inference he liked from it.

MR. ABDUL KADIR.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence carried on, in the English dailies, about the alleged grievances of the railway passengers? If so, what steps have been taken by Government in consultation with Railway Companies to prevent overcrowding?

A.—Yes. In cases in which specific complaints of overcrowding were proved, the Railway Companies have agreed to provide additional accommodation and have assured Government that every endeavour is being made by putting on extra carriages, by the appointment of a special staff to watch and regulate the passenger services and by other departmental measures to prevent overcrowding.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

RESERVED COMPARTMENT.

Q.—(*a*) Is it true that Railway Companies in this Presidency provide, in certain trains, a third class compartment reserved exclusively for Europeans and Anglo-Indians?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state if the arrangement stated in the last question is adopted with the approval and sanction of Government?

A.—(*a*) Third class compartments are reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians on—

(i) *B. B. & C. I. Railway*—on all through trains except the Northern Express.

(ii) *G. I. P. Railway*—on all through trains.

(iii) *M. & S. M. Railway*—on certain trains.

(iv) *North-Western Railway*—on passenger trains.

(v) No compartments are reserved on the Barsi Light and Guzerat Railways.

(*b*) The arrangement is made by the Railway administrations in exercise of the functions vested in them by law in regard to which the sanction or approval of Government is not required.

TO FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC.

The Malmo correspondent of the "Politiken" reports that a well-known leader of a Swedish aeroplane factory in Landscrona, Dr. Thurlin, has left for America to study a gigantic aeroplane constructed there for flying over the Atlantic, which a Swede, Captain Sundstedt, intends to attempt in the spring. It is supposed that Dr. Thurlin will construct a similar machine in Sweden, and will fly from the Faro Islands across the Atlantic to America.

WOUNDED A SIXTH TIME.

V. C. COLONEL'S REMARKABLE RECORD

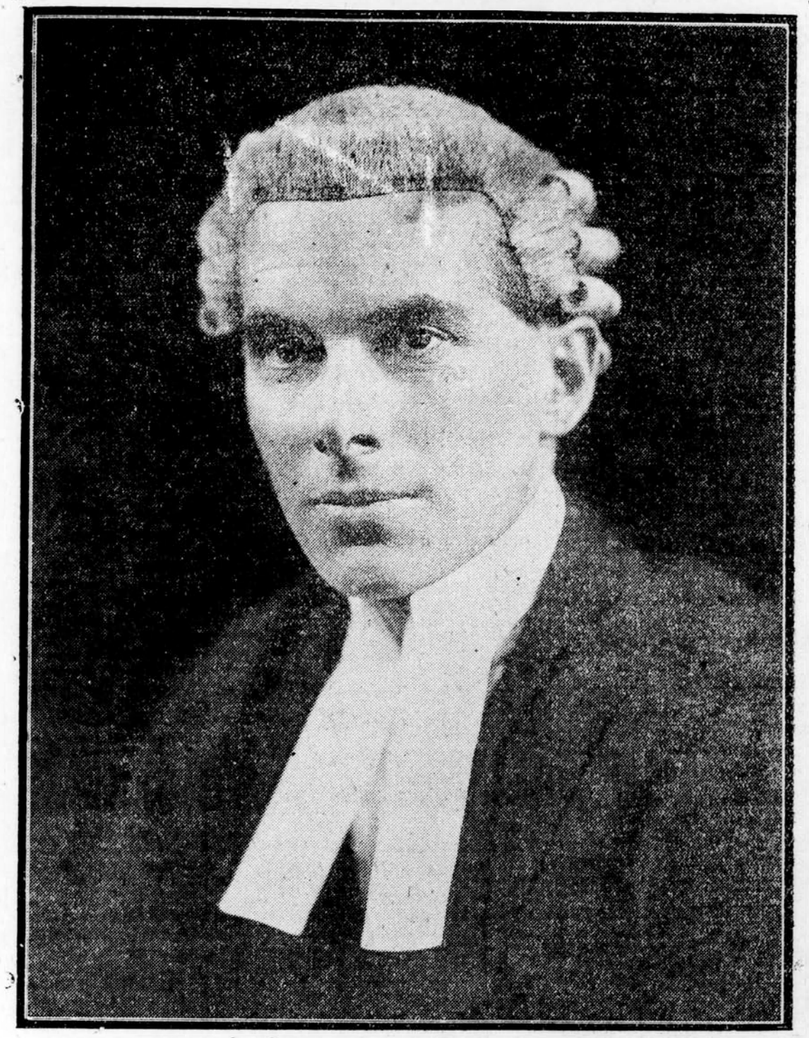
Lieut-Colonel Adrian Carton de Wiart, V.C., D.S.O., Dragoon Guards, attached Gloucesters, is reported wounded for the sixth time during the present war.

Shortly before the outbreak of war; he lost the sight of an eye while serving with the Camel Corps in Somaliland. He lost an arm in the fighting at Ypres, and was again wounded when he won the V.C. He went back to the front on September 9 with five gold stripes on his sleeve.

He was awarded the V.C. for rallying three battalions which had lost their commanding officers.

Colonel Carton de Wiart served in the Boer War as a trooper of the Middlesex Yeomanry, was twice wounded, and gained his commission in the Dragoon Guards. He is a Belgian by birth, and a cousin of the Belgian Minister of Justice.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN



The New Judge of the Bombay High Court who took his seat on the Bench for the first time yesterday.

CIVILIAN COMPULSION ACT.

THE KAISER'S DELIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Imperial Chancellor expressing great delight at the adoption of Civilian Service. People, he says, filled with such uniform determination to make every sacrifice in blood, treasure and labour for the victorious defence of the Fatherland, must maintain against everyone a place in civilised nations which they have gained by their intelligence, industry and moral strength and they cannot be conquered.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR EFFORTS.

DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO THE END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.

During the debate on the motion of non-confidence, Mr. Hughes said Government intended to concentrate upon the continuance of Australia's war efforts, both in men and material in spite of the result of the referendum. A permanent paid director of recruiting would be established supplementing voluntary efforts.

Mr. Cook, in the House of Representatives, promised that the Opposition would cordially support Government in prosecuting and financing the war to an end.

AIR HEROES HONOURED.

FOR DESTRUCTION OF ZEPPELIN IN RECENT RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Sub-Lieut. Edward Pulling and D.S.C. to Lieut. Egbert Cadbury and Sub-Lieut. Gerrard Fane, of the Naval Air Service, for the destruction of Tuesday's Zeppelin off Norfolk coast.

GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

POPE'S SIGNIFICANT ACTION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" Bukharest correspondent says that the fact of the Pope sending a message to not Catholic Queen Marie congratulating her on her escape from air attacks, constitutes an unprecedented public rebuke of "frightfulness."

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair arrived in Madras on Sunday evening and motored to Government House, where he stays as guest till the 7th instant, when he leaves for Bangalore and will return to Madras on the 11th. On the 12th he will leave for Delhi via Bombay.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT BURLEUX.

ENEMY FACTORIES HEAVILY BOMBED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A French communiqué says, there was an intense artillery duel at Burleux. Quiet prevailed elsewhere.

Seven of our aeroplanes during the night heavily bombed the factories at Thionville and hangars and cantonments at Eton.

The Germans again fired heavy shells at Nancy.

Bad weather is hampering the operations in Macedonia.

CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Last night's communiqué reported considerable artillery activity south of the Somme in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre and on the right of the Meuse in the Vaux and Douaumont sectors. A mining duel occurred in Argonne.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED BY BRITISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A British communiqué says, we raided trenches southward of Fauquissart and eastward of Ypres.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

General Haig last night reported:—Our raid at Ypres last night caused many casualties. Hostile artillery has been active at Les Boeufs. There was reciprocal trench-mortar activity at Neuville-St. Vaast, Hohenzollern, Ypres and Armentieres.

GERMAN WILL TO WAR.

BARON ZEDLITZ DISCLOSURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.

According to the "Berlin Post" Baron Zedlitz declares that the Chancellor in 1911 requested the Ministry of the Interior to begin economic preparation for war.

SIR E. SHACKLETON AT WELLINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Wellington says, Sir Ernest Shackleton has arrived there. He declines to state what are his plans.

At a meeting of the Central Provinces Congress Committee held on Sunday evening at Dr. Gour's bungalow, applications of "non-Conventionists" desiring to enlist themselves as members of the Provincial Congress Committee were accepted and over a hundred delegates were elected for the Lucknow Congress.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN BENGAL.

PEASANTS' RELUCTANCE TO GO TO FACTORIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Indian Industrial Commission paid inspection visits to the Calcutta Harbour Works this morning and also visited the tea warehouses.

In the afternoon four witnesses were examined, three of whom Messrs. W. L. Carey and W. L. Thompson representing the Titagarh Paper Mills, and Mr. H. W. Carr, representing the Bengal Paper Mills, were examined in camera.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in the course of his statement said, he had great difficulty in raising capital for the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Stores and the Bengal National Bank and much of the capital subscribed to these concerns, was through his personal influence. People whose savings were small, were naturally unwilling to put them into an enterprise covering a new industrial field. Government securities, railway companies and landed property attracted the largest part of the savings of poor middle classes.

Continuing Mr. Basu said a serious difficulty had been created by the existing system of education, the general result of which had been that where practical men were wanted they had a race of pundits.

Dealing with some questions in detail witness said there was a peculiar difficulty in Bengal with regard to labour where the peasantry was very prosperous on account of abundant rainfall, fertility of soil, etc., and it was extremely difficult to induce the labourers to take to factory works. He suggested the creation of a bureau of commerce and industry for giving first hand expert information to promoters of new industries, the establishment of industrial schools and advocated industrial research.

INDIRECT AID BY GOVERNMENT.

He was opposed to state aid by way of subsidy and the only help that the State should give was to advance money for improved methods of agriculture. Referring to indirect assistance Mr. Basu said industrial banks should be started under the auspices of the Government. Even here witness did not suggest any direct use of Government money but capital for these banks should be secured by the sale of bonds interest or which should be guaranteed by Government.

In reply to the President witness quoted figures to show how people in Hungary and Germany were fast being converted into an industrial population and said the policy which had been pursued in those countries to bring about that result, might have been followed with success in India.

Replying to other questions he said with fixity of tenure and fixity of rent it was difficult to turn the Bengal peasant to industrial pursuits and moreover life in the mills had not attracted the peasantry. Unless it would be possible to impart a higher ideal of life to the people it would be difficult to get in Bengal a sufficiently large labouring population. In his opinion a more generous policy regarding primary education was necessary.

To Pandit Malaviyia he said in there was provision for technological education in this country there would not be any lack of boys, for hunger was a great stimulus. He was in favour of levying an education cess, if necessary. He advocated the establishment of a Commercial College in every province.

In reply to a question of Pandit Malaviyia witness said the Gold Standard Reserve should be utilised to help industrial banks. It was no use locating the reserve in England and leaving it to the Secretary of State to lend it at a merely nominal rate of interest to borrowers in London.

WATER FAMINE IN HYDERABAD, SIND.

ALLEGED INCOMPETEN MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

We have received the following telegram from the Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Hyderabad, (Sind.):—

"Water supply suddenly cut off since Saturday evening owing to the mismanagement of municipal water works. Great distress in the town. People using even stagnant water. No such mishap in the days of Municipality before its suspension. Thorough enquiry solicited. Similar telegrams sent to H. E. Governor and Commissioner, Sind.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I observe in the report of the trial of a man who was acquitted of murder at the High Court Sessions that the judge in discharging the accused informed him that he should consider himself very fortunate. Now may I, as a common juror likely to be empanelled for the trial of an accused person, know whether I am liable to have an indirect doubt thrown on my intelligence, if acting conscientiously and to the best of my ability I am responsible for a verdict of not guilty; and, if so, why should I, in the performance of a thankless civic duty, be liable to a totally uncalled-for reflection on the manner in which it has been performed.

In this case I understand that no witness was called for the defence and that the majority was 8 to 1.—Yours, etc.

COMMON JUROR.

Bombay, 3rd Dec.

P.S.—I do not think it is necessary to emphasise the cruel injustice which such a remark may inflict upon an acquitted acoused.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., was held yesterday with Mr. Motilal Kanji in the chair when a resolution passed at a previous extraordinary meeting was confirmed.

Official and Personal.

The following were present at a Dinner to H. H. the Nizam in the State Bungalow last night:—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and Miss Fraser, Raja Rajayan Raja Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Nawab Fakhr-Ul-Mulk Bahadur, Sir Brian Egerton, Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Major Osman-Yarud-Dowlah, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Marten and the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. W. U. Nicholas, the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge and Mrs. Keatinge, the Nawab of Sawanur, their Excellencies and Staff.

The Hon. Mr. W. U. Nicholas, the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge and Mrs. Keatinge and the Nawab of Savanur have arrived a Government House.

We are informed that Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, younger brother of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin who was transferred to a Convalescent Home from the Lady Hardinge War Hospital at the end of October has now made very favourable progress from the effects of the riding accident he met with in Egypt about three months ago. He is now able to walk about in quite a normal manner and expects to return to the front when quite recovered.

The attention of the public is drawn to the Notification, appearing elsewhere, above the signature of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in which directions for the regulation of movements of carriages and motor-cars of guests attending to-day's Reception at Government House are given. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree should note that the lower road to Government House being very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they go in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND.

ACTIVITIES DURING NOVEMBER.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund in their report for November, 1916, state as follows:—

The work at the Depot has gone on as usual during the past month and the following garments were sent out:—

Blankets 140, vests 3,543, pyjamas 526, shorts 528, drawers 3,861, socks 3,714, shirts 10,780, warm coats 30, Balaclava caps 51, knee caps 60, cuffs 126, mittens 147, dressing gowns 3, rezais 46, jackets 450, coats 5, quilts 5, hussifs 267, leather belts 17, hug-me-tights 581, cup covers 681, braces 144, property bags 1,972, handkerchiefs 7,033, pugaris 147, gloves 72, (washing) 6 knitted gloves, mattress covers 148, bandages 5,000, towels 8,316, kit bags 2,202, cholera belts 13, tea clot's 72, mufflers 68, dusters 204, kurtas 89, shoes 1,259, mosquito nets 15, empty bags 2.

Now that people have all returned from Home and Hill stations we shall be glad to hear of new sewing circles being started.

The demand for articles of clothing increases every month, there are always cut out garments ready at the Depot for distribution to any one who will undertake sewing work. In some cases a few ladies subscribe to pay a dirzie to work for them by the month and in this way are able to get a lot of sewing done.

423 cases of Comforts were packed during the month, and we are arranging to send out even larger supplies in future.

Illustrated papers and magazines are distributed twice weekly amongst the patients in hospital by the visiting ladies, and have also been supplied to Troop ships, trains, and convalescent depots. A supply of daily papers has been despatched to the Front every week.

Amongst the many requests we have had from the Gulf and Mesopotamia has been one for dresses for a Pantomine being got up for Christmas. Will some one very kindly let us have as soon as possible any thing suitable. Old evening dresses, shoes and stockings (a large size) were particularly mentioned!

The Christmas cakes for Troops have all been despatched, 28,000 lbs. in all.

The Women's Branch is arranging for special teas and entertainments to be given in all hospitals during Christmas week.

The Hospital Visiting Committee is making arrangements to provide patients in hospital with materials for work of all kinds. It has been found that several of the men do sewing, knitting and fancy work very well. It is proposed to have an exhibition of this work.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At the share market the commencement of the day was characterised by excited buying of coal shares for which higher prices were paid. In the afternoon the rates ruled easier. Jute mill shares were extremely firm with sellers not inclined to dispose of their holdings. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 22-8, 25; Bansra 19-12, 20-8; Bansjorah 17-8, 18, 19; Bengal Nagpur 78; Benakuri 15-4; Bhuskajuri 23-2, 26-2; Bhalgora 51; Bhulanbararee 56-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 16, 16-8; Borrea 27; Burra Dhemo 17, 17-4, 17-8; Burragurh 5-8, 6-8; Budroochuck 22; Burrakur 45 to 48; Central Dharmaband 34-12; Central Kurkend 50, 51; Central Pench 22-8, 23; Damuda 34, 37; East India 65 Equitable (ord) 71, 72; Gopalichuck 17, 18-4; Ghusick 28, 30; Govindpur 26; Jumoni 10-8, 11; Industry 17, 19; Kuardi 24; Kosoonda 39-8; Lakurka 45-8, 46-8; Mucherridih 6-8, 6-12; New Tetturya 18, 19-4; New Beerbhoom 19, 21-8; Nowaghur 40, 42; Nolliha 18-4; Raneegunge 43, 44; Reliance 66; Satpukuria 15-12, 16, 17; Samla Kendra 23, 24-12; Saltore 18-8, 20-4; Sendra 29, 29-4; Siterampur 30; Singaran B 12-12; Standard 53-8, 54-4; Sutkidih 20-4, 21; Titulmuri 23, 24-8; Tandabari 12; Union 23; West Tetturya 12-12, 14.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 632 to 636; Civil (ord) 364-8; Fort William (ord) 338; Howrah (ord) 590; Lothian 207; New Central (ord) 610, 611; Standard (ord) 628, 629.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 72-12 p; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 27, 29-4.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-12 to Rs. 75-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 76-8.

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SAVE Your Goods from RATS & PREVENT PLAGUE.

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY!

The Civil Surgeon, Orai:—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—... tried yout "Anti-Rat".....rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first symptom of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 14 stamps. MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PANVEL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

ABDUL HUSEIN SHAIK LATIF ..... Plaintiff.
v.
MESSRS. PAULING & Co. LTD. ... Defendants

The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten took his seat on the Bench on the Original Side of the High Court at 11-30 a.m. on Monday morning. Mrs. Marten was present in Court for ten minutes and the Court was overcrowded owing to the presence of barristers, solicitors and pleaders.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff who runs a motor car for hire between Panvel and Mumbra, against the defendants, who are general contractors doing work at Mumbra under an agreement with the G. I. P. Railway Co., for damage caused to his motor car at midnight on a certain day, while passing between Mumbra and Panvel owing to the defendants' negligence.

The full facts of this case have already appeared in our columns. The case was heard by Kemp J. and he had decided on the first issue that the defendants were negligent and liable to the plaintiff for damages. Mr. Justice Kemp, however, was not able to decide the second issue as to the quantum of damages to be awarded to the plaintiff.

On Monday the suit was called on; but by consent the parties came to terms as to the quantum of damages to be awarded to the plaintiff, viz., Rs. 3,750. His Lordship therefore passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,750, the plaintiff to get half the taxed costs of the hearing of the issue as to damages.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Campbell appeared for the respondents.
Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Captain & Vaidya.
Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

813-14.—Khunderao L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow and anr, Raghavaya N & Co., Part Heard,

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

473-15—Dubash and Co, Premji Kheraj a firm v Nanchand Valji, Ragkavayya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M., Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co. a firm, Sham M & H.

1162-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodrigues and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

685-13.—Captain and V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kusturchand Ghandi, Motichand & D.

1461-15—Merwanji K and Co, The State of Cambay v Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edgelow G W and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

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Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for *One Rupee only*. Readings will be sent by V. P.P.

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If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hoosein-khan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum, Jehangir & Seervai.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16—Jehangir M and Somji, Bhugwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R and D.

1052-16.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Vadilal, a a firm v. Memon Mahomed Haji, Farid, a firm, Mer K & Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

956-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. v. E. N. Laurent, Part Heard by Kemp J & J, 5-9-16.

893-15.—Matu J & M, The National Financing and Comr Corpn Ld. v. Abdul Hoosein Abdul Carim & anr.

962-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris a Co. v. The Austrian Export & Import Co., Ld.

982-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Walji v. Pyarilal Vithalrai Setty & anr.

1051-16.—Motichand & D, Manilal Rikhavchand v. Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer.

1661-16.—Ard H D & Co., Ghenaji Ukaji & Co., a firm & anr. v. Jufferalli Fazumbhoy Goolam Hoosun Vazir & anr.

7078-16.—Vachha & Co., Ardesir Pestonji Bharucha v. Bhurekhan Merwankhan, Pandia & Co.

1116-16.—Payne & Co., Bai Fatmabai widow v. Cassamali Jafferji & ors.

1149-16.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co., a firm v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja & ors, Khand L & M, Jamsetji & Dastur.

1157-16.—Unwalla P & P, Chagandas Khatao, a firm v. Monji Walji, Captain & V.

7162-16.—Edg G W & Co., Ratansi Muljt v. Thacker Kanji Ladha & ors, Pocha & Co.

1167-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Ramchandra Manchharam a firm v. Raghunathdas Balbhadra a firm, Tyeb & Co.

1179-16.—Daph F & D, Messrs Daphtary Ferriera Divan, a firm v. Sulleman Hussam Sandagar.

1180-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Chaturbhoy Bhawanidas v. Jalbhoy Hormusji Dalal, M B Chothia.

1194-16.—Daphtary F & D, Gowaji Harnathji & Co., a firm v. Ramchandra Balaram & anr.

1198-16.—Parnanand & Co., Sukhlal Monji a firm v. Krisharao Raghunathji Rane & anr.

1209-16.—Unwalla P & P, Raichand Vardhaji a firm v. Joshi Tricumdas Neghji alias Maly Maharaj, Motichand & D.

1228-16.—Captain & V, Meghji Ludha v. Ramji Hemraj a firm.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ravilbai, widow, & & anr, Purnanand & Co.

1241-16.—Mehta D & L, Khimji Dargashanker v. Nagardas Dharai, Purnanand & Co.

1242-16.—Mehta D & L, Manilal Chaganlal Bux v. Bhagwandas Ranchhoddas, Daphtary F & D.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1093-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kalianmull Tallockchand v. Greaves Cotton & Co., a firm & anr.

1074-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kalliannal Tillockchand v. Greaves Cotton & Co., a firm & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

445-16—Hiralal and Co, Harichand Mancharam and Co, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd and anr, Motichand and D, Part heard.

987-16—Motichand and D, Rewashanker Jugjiwan v Thakar Lalji Mewji and ors, Purnanand and Co, Amin and D, Part heard.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & K, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladharam Dhavraj, Motichand & D.

286-16—Mulla and M, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v Haji Mahomed Reza Meghji and Bros a firm and anr, Little and Co.

450-16.—Capt. and V, Fatmabai widow v. Shirinbai widow, Manchershaw & N Reza.

1399-15—Little and Co, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v Karsondas Naranji and ors, Mulla and M, Raghavaya N and Co.

468-16—Surveyor & Co., Manjoobai widow v Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr., Jehangir M & S.

1323-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Ebji Umarsey a firm v Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Shroff D and D.

552-16—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Hurnandrai Fulchand a firm v Dhunnalal Birdichand and anr, Amin and Desai.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isola Macropole, widow v. Allexandra Macropola and anr.

413-16—Nadirshaw and D, Chandabai Bayabai Banuji Malwanker v Mooktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 14-16 Suit No. 824-16.—In person, John Domingos Kinny v. John Pascoal Kinny, Unwalla P & P.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICIAL ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 4.

The trial begins to-day in the Sessions Court, Jubbulpore, presided over by Lt.-Col. Morris, of John Henry Harrington Frere, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway and his cook Chhotoo, alias Bachu, who have been committed to sessions by Mr. M. C. Comrie, I.C.S., Magistrate, First Class, on charges under Sections 161 and 109 I. P. C. (accepting illegal gratification and abetment). Mr. Binning, barrister of Bombay, assisted by Mr. Paisley of Jubbulpore and the Government Railway Police, will conduct the prosecution and the accused will be defended by Mr. Gupta, assisted by Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. N. R. Roy of the local bar.

Briefly, the facts of the case are as follows:—The accused Mr. Frere entered the service of the G. I. P. Railway in February 1904, and was posted to Jubbulpore as District Traffic Superintendent in April 1915. Before coming to Jubbulpore the accused Frere was at Sholapur, when certain complaints of alleged bribery came to the notice of Mr. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager of the Railway. Similar complaints were received by Mr. Rumboll after the accused Frere was posted to Jubbulpore. Mr. Rumboll promptly took the matter in hand and proceeded to Sehore and opened an enquiry on the spot. He learnt that the Station Master Hariballav Das, General clerk Bindeshri Prasad and Porter Rahman had, it was alleged paid Rs. 250, Rs. 200 and Rs. 35 respectively to Mr. Frere's cook, Chhotoo, for the former, in order to avoid their transfers from Sehore Station. Mr. Rumboll reported the matter to Col. Davis, Political Agent, Bhopal Agency, under whose jurisdiction is Sehore, and the latter ordered the Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Gibon, to record the statements of the persons who had come forward with specific charges against Mr. Frere and also ordered a police enquiry. It was found that the amounts Alleged to have been given to Chhotoo were paid at Jubbulpore. Mr. Rumboll therefore lodged a formal complaint against Mr. Frere and his cook Chhotoo in the Court of Mr. M. C. Comrie, Magistrate of Jubbulpore, on charges of having received illegal gratification for showing favour and abetment.

Mr. Frere claimed to be tried as a British subject, his parents being British subjects temporarily residing in France. The application was granted and the trial was proceeded with, in the course of which 56 witnesses were examined, including Mr Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, and Mr. Hogarth, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, and 112 documents were filed in support of the prosecution.

The Magistrate, having held that a prima facie case was made out against both the accused, committed them for trail at the Court of Sessions at Jubbulpore.

PLAGUE AND REVENUE AUTHORITIES AT SHOLAPUR.

A Sholapur correspondent wires to us as follows:—A hundred and fifty huts erected on the maidan with the ExecutiveEngineer's permission by mill hands and others are being forcibly removed by the Revenue authorities through "mahar" and "mang," agency, though a petition to his Excellency is pending and though plague is raging at the Residency, Kamatipura, Sadar Bazar, Sholapur, and there is no convenient place elsewhere to remove the huts to.

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Zam-Buk is not nine-tenths coarse animal fat and one-tenth mineral medicine. Zam-Buk is a natural and purely herbal preparation, having all the medicinal properties which are positively necessary in the successful treatment of skin ailments.

Applied to a new wound, Zam-Buk shields it from harmful influence, and the flesh soon heals over with white, new skin. In case of an obstinate sore, Zam-Buk makes sure first that all bad matter is drawn out, and that your flesh is "purified" and **medically cleansed** before healing is allowed to begin. This is the important distinction that has made Zam-Buk a household name the world over.

When Zam-Buk is spread over a sore place it gets "to the bottom" of the soreness. It **kills** the germs that are the cause of the **inflamation** and swelling. It expels all **poisonous** matter. Then, when the flesh has been made 'clean" in a medical sense, Zam-Buk causes new, healthy skin to grow all over the place.

That is why there is no "going back," no later "breaking out" when Ulcers, piles, Eczema, Bad Legs, Ringworm, of any sore place has been properly treated by the unique Zam-Buk method.

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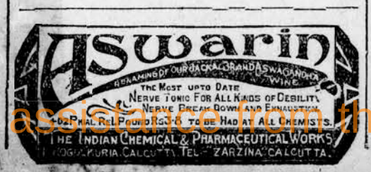
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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

Widespread but light rainfall occurred on the south of the Peninsula, the largest amount being one and a half inches at Mysore. Conditions remain feebly disturbed in the north-west.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of slight intensity at its origin about 150 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 14 hours, 8 minutes yesterday afternoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and Ambala and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana; day temperature is also below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature has fallen but is still in excess at some stations in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in Malabar, Mysore and south-east Madras. Conditions are becoming slightly unsettled in north-west India.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras, Mysore and Malabar.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	4	m 6 32	26 2	4	m 0 31	20 3
		8 1s	26 1		1 19a	17 2
Tues.	5	m 7 36	25 11	5	m 1 47	20 6
		9 7e	27 0		2 8s	16 7
Wed.	6	m 8 35	25 10	6	m 2 51	20 5
		9 53s	27 9		2 52a	16 1
Thur	7	m 9 23	25 9	7	m 3 45	20 3
		10 37s	28 4		3 33a	15 9
Fri.	8	m 10 9	25 9	8	m 4 32	20 1
		11 17a	28 8		4 11a	15 7
Sat.	9	m 10 46	25 9	9	m 5 13	19 11
		11 53a	28 10		4 46a	15 7
Sun.	10	m 11 24	25 8	10	m 5 51	19 8
					5 19a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 4 (Monday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 5 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,, 6h. 1m
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 7 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd, 7h. 25.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	9th., 9h. 13.9m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	17th., 11h. 36.4m.	p.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	25th., 2h. 1.2m.	a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.891 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7 ,,
Dew Point	68.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.678 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4 ,,
Minimum...do...do	72.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	106 Miles.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

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Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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Price List Free on Application.

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Sakti Oushadhalaya.
—IS—
The best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture of shastric medicines and sale thereof both to physicians and patients.
Established 1901.

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For Cough Asthma and Debility use yabanaprash Rs. 3/- a seer, **Makaradhwaja** (Panacea for all diseases) Rs. 4/- per tola; Saribadi Sarsa (the ideal blood purifier and tonic) Rs. 3/- a seer; **Amritarishta** the great cure for all kinds of fever) Rs. 2/- per seer; **Maha Bhringaraj Taila** (the most efficacious hair oil) Rs. 6/- per seer; keep your teeth and mouth tidy and free from all complaints by using **Dashana Sanshker Churna** (annas two per box.) and **Brihatkhadir Batika** (annas three per box.)

Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

ZARZINA
OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL (SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT) RS. 6-2 (POSTAGE RS. 2-0) POUND RS. 6-8
THE INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
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TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

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SILK FANCY GOODS IN ALL VARIETIES, COTTON CREPE, PONGEE SILK, TEA AND COFFEE SETS, FLOWER POTS AND VASES ASSORTED DESIGNS, TOYS AND NOVELTIES, DAINTY ARTICLES, SATSUMA WARES, DAMASCENES, CROISONE WARES.

BESSHO & Co.,

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We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

Latest Fashion Details. Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.

No. 293, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grips
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickle plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs 90. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February 1915.

Dear Sirs,
Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

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FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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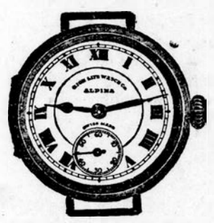

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The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

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KAMINIA
OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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Write now, Do not delay.

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The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

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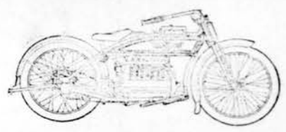

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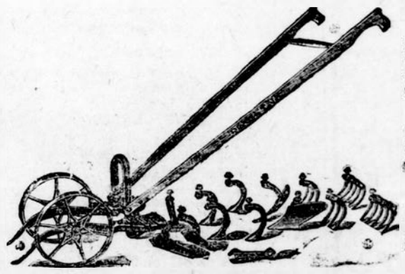

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Manager.

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